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STRONG AXIS FORCES REACH SPAIN BORDER IN CLOCKLIKE MARCH

Asahi Phones Berlin Correspondent on Effect of Anglo-U.S. Invasion

TURKEY BEING WATCHED

Allies Pressing Country But Ankara Reported Adamant on Holding Neutrality

With the advance of the German and Italian forces into unoccupied France, which resulted from the illegal invasion of French North Africa by the Allied forces, the Axis camp completed a new defense line in Europe against any possible contingency that may threaten Southern France.

Thus reported Asahi's Berlin correspondent over the international telephone Thursday evening when his Tokyo office rang him up on the telephone to sound out the situation in Europe as the result of the Axis forces' march into strategic points in Southern France to cope with the Anglo-American aggression of North Africa.

The questions and answers exchanged between the correspondent and the head office follow:

Tokyo: What is the effect of the German forces' advance into the unoccupied France?

Berlin: Their march is progressing as planned, and during Wednesday the German advancing forces reached the coastal regions of Southern France and farther to the Spanish border.

According to the German expression, the advance is the completion of a new European defense line. The march into unoccupied France was completed without any hitch.

Latest news is that the German forces entered Vichy, the seat of the French Government, and according to information emanating from the Italian quarters the boundary line of the German and Italian advance will be drawn between Nice and Toulon. Italian forces already completed their advance into Nice and Corsica.

Tokyo: Have you any information that the Axis forces effected a landing on Tunis? It is reported here that the Axis paratroops made an advance there.

Berlin: I have no such information at hand yet. The Allied forces are presumed to have reached Vougie, a point 200 kilometers from Algiers and from there they are advancing toward Tunis.

The question is which side has reached Tunis earlier. A London broadcast reports that the German paratroops landed on Tunis. However, the report has not been confirmed by Berlin, and moreover, the Havas News Agency also denied the report of the German paratroops' landing there. However, it is conceivable that the Italian forces started action in Tripoli.

Tokyo: What is the move of the French fleet in Toulon?

Berlin: According to London information, the French fleet in Toulon does not seem to show any sign of movement, which is rather strange to the British side.

Tokyo: What 's the strength of the French fleet?

Berlin: The fleet consists of a battleship, two battle cruisers, six cruisers, 12 destroyers and a large number of submarines.

Tokyo: Then, what will be the move of the Italian Navy?

Berlin: So far there have been no information that the Italian Navy started an action.

Tokyo: What attitude will be taken by the Near East countries and particularly by Turkey in connection with the situation arising out of the Anglo-American invasion of North French Africa?

Berlin: Generally speaking, Turkey is making frantic efforts for maintaining neutrality, though the pro-Anglo-American elements are a great potential power in that country.

However, even if the Allied countries started offensive operations against the Axis, there is no possibility of the Turkish approach to the Anglo-American countries at present. Nor will Turkey give facility to the Allies immediately.

Leprosy Convention Tomorrow

The 17th convention of the Dai-Nippon Leprosy Society will be held on Saturday and Sunday at the Okayama Medical University reports the Asahi. Seventy-four representatives of various universities will join in the discussion.

Gubernatorial Conference Held

The above picture shows Premier General Hideki Tojo delivering an address before the conference.

All Governors Meet for Parley At Official Residence of Premier

His Majesty the Emperor Grants Audience to Prefectural Leaders; Tojo Clarifies State Policies at Conference

The gubernatorial conference which meets for the third time since the formation of the present Tojo Cabinet, opened at 8:30 a.m. today at the Premier's official residence.

At the outset of the meeting Premier General Hideki Tojo addressed the assemblage of all Governors of the country.

He clarified all important Government policies regarding the security of national living and the reconstruction of the Southern Regions.

At 9:30 a.m., after the Premier's address, all the Governors proceeded to the Imperial Palace to be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

At 10 a.m. the meeting was resumed when Home Minister Michio Yuzawa gave instructions to the Governors concerning affairs under his jurisdiction.

The conference is expected to sit till late in the afternoon with a brief recess for lunch.

The Governors will be invited to dinner to be given in their honor by the Home Minister at 6 p.m. today.

3-DAY RITES FOR OPENING OF KAMMON TUNNEL BEGIN

Ablution Ceremony for Moji Station Held This Morning—Opening Set Sunday

To mark the historic opening of the Kammon undersea tunnel connecting Honshu and Kyushu to traffic, various rites for the three-day celebrations were commenced this morning.

At 11 a.m. ablution rites were held for the new temporary Moji Station with Tetsu Ono, chief of the Moji Railways Bureau, and others attending.

At 10 a.m. tomorrow, the memorial erected at the Shimonoseki end of the tunnel to commemorate those who lost their lives during the project will be unveiled with the director of the Shimonoseki Area Equipment Bureau and more than 1,000 men who worked on the tunnel present.

Memorial services will then be held for Shinpei Saito, technician, and 31 others who fell during the historic project and the completion of the tunnel will be reported to them. At 11 a.m. ablution rites will be performed at the new Shimonoseki Station.

The ceremony opening the new undersea tunnel will be held on Sunday at the new Shimonoseki Station with Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta and 2,000 notables present. Thus, traffic under the rough Kammon Straits will become a historic reality.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA IS CALM OVER ADVANCE OF GERMANS

Government Quarters View Reich Move as Natural Step To Counter Allies

Domei

HANOI, November 12.—Government quarters here today remained calm and quiet regarding the advance of the German forces in southern France, apparently taking the German action as a natural step in view of a possible Anglo-American attempt to land troops in that area.

Meantime, French Indo-China police authorities not only have intensified their surveillance over Anglo-American nationals residing in the hinterland district since the severance of diplomatic relations between Vichy and Washington but have tightened restrictions as well over their traveling and other movements.

ARMY AUTHORITIES IN P.I. PLAN JOINT CATHOLIC BODY

Formation of Japan-Philippine Religious Organ Proposed To Enhance Amity

Domei

MANILA, November 11.—The Japan-Philippines Catholic Association will be formed shortly under the patronage of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

Dispatch of a goodwill mission to Japan, exchange of students and various literatures, and many other activities were discussed by the representatives of the Japanese and Philippines Catholic churches at a meeting which was held yesterday at the Catholic Women's League in Manila.

Twenty women Christian workers under the leadership of Miss Taye Kato, who will shortly leave for Manila to spread the Christian gospel in the southern regions, attended lectures given at the Education Ministry Wednesday.

Opening ceremonies were held from 9 o'clock in the morning and Vice-Minister of Education Toyosaburo Kikuchi and Kenzo Ahara, head of the Religion Bureau of the Education Ministry, later gave talks on the subject, "Greater East Asia War and Religion."

250 IRISH AGITATORS SENT TO PRISON BY BRITISHERS

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—The British authorities recently made a wholesale arrest of riotous elements in Ulster area, according to a dispatch from Belfast.

As the arrested were too many to be put into the local prison, the authorities sent 250 of them to the penitentiary in Londonderry, 100 kilometers north of Ulster, in 10 trucks guarded by armed police.

Most of the 250 "riotous elements" sent to Londonderry are youth belonging to the Irish Republican Army.

Ex-M.P. Passes Away

Yoichi Kuramoto, former member of the House of Representatives, died at the age of 64 on Thursday morning at his residence at Shimo-ochiai in Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, says the Asahi. The funeral service will take place at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji at 1 p.m. on November 15.

EAST FRONT BATTLE PARTIALLY STOPPED DUE TO SEVERE COLD

D.N.B. Reports Germans Have Taken Several Points in Stalingrad Area

SOVIETS AFTER RED PLANT

Luftwaffe Sinks Seven Ships, Blasts 3 Trains, One Bridge In Volga Action

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—Military operations in the eastern front have now been slowed down because of the severe cold weather, but the present situation in the eastern front is reported by the D.N.B. news agency as follows:

After severe street fighting in the northern sector of Stalingrad, the German forces occupied several Soviet positions. Today the Soviets started a counter-attack to regain the Red November Arsenal, but they were entirely smashed.

German bomber units blasted Soviet supply ships on the Volga River, and sank seven large transports, and also bombed the Soviet position and supply route on the eastern shore of the river, destroying three freight trains and one bridge. In the air battle, 23 Soviet planes were brought down.

In the Alagir area of the Caucasus front the Soviet forces attempted to counter-attack the German troops, but they were forced to retreat, after severe fighting. In the Orgionikieje district, the Soviet forces took the offensive to secure the northern gate to the Georgian military road. In the ensuing battle the German units skillfully operated and smashed three armored trains, 33 tanks and 100 guns.

The German forces in the Tuapse region, occupied several strategic heights, rejecting the Soviet resistance. German air units bombed the port of Tuapse and caused considerable damages.

On the central front German air units have been repeatedly bombing the Soviet positions and supply routes these few days, and yesterday evening attacked an important point 65 kilometers northwest of Kalinin, and destroyed railway lines and powder magazines, causing fires at several places.

Alagir Battle Reported

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—The German High Command announced on Thursday that on the Eastern front in the neighborhood of Alagir, the Caucasus, a large-scale battle was fought, while in the Tuapse sector the German forces occupied several strategically important places.

In the Egyptian front, the Axis forces are fighting a pitched battle against the enemy's powerful tank units on the Egypt-Libya boundary regions. The battle in this sector is being fought in the Solum-Haifa Pass quarters.

MONGOLIAN STUDENTS HERE TO MEET ON SATURDAY

164 Enrolled at Various Schools in Capital—Number Increasing

Mongolian students who now are studying in various schools in Japan will meet Saturday afternoon at the auditorium of the Zenrin Higher Commercial School in Okubo, Yodobashi-ku, where the students were first taught.

Officials of the Ministry of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, heads of the schools where the Mongolian students are enrolled and other dignitaries are also expected to attend the gathering.

The number of Mongolian students matriculating in Japan steadily is increasing and at present 164 students are enrolled in various schools.

Turkey Cancels Leaves

Domei

ZURICH, November 12.—The Turkish Government has cancelled the leaves of officers and men of its three fighting services of the army, navy and air, ordering them to return to their respective units immediately, reveals information reaching here from Ankara.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE GIVE BIG WELCOME TO GERMAN FORCES

Reich High Command Announces Passage of Troops Being Conducted Smoothly

POSITIONS ESTABLISHED

French Government Gets Guarantee Status of Toulon Will Be Recognized

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—The passage of German troops through France is being conducted smoothly, with the hearty welcome of the French population wherever the Reich forces pass, according to the German High Command in its communique today.

As the people of France are fully aware, the announcement adds, that the object of the German army is to secure the defense of the French coast, they are enthusiastic in their welcome of the well-equipped Reich forces at every point they pass, and are loud in their admiration of the strong force that they present. On the other hand, the French populace vehemently declare their positive hatred for the Allies who resorted to outrageously invading the French colonies in Africa with complete disregard for French sovereignty.

This attitude of the French eloquently supports the fact that they fully support and realize that the German move is the natural outcome of the unspeakable acts of the Allies. Some Frenchmen have revealed the fact that they had been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Germans to guarantee their safety from the Allies, the communique added.

At every railway station where the German troops pass laden in military trains for the south, Frenchmen with their womenfolk and children turn out in mass to give the stalwarts of the German army a rousing ovation.

By Wednesday evening, all the advanced mobile forces of the Reich forces had been detailed to their assigned places, while the artillery has been established in their respective places in the south of France.

The German and French soldiers are the best of friends, as seen in the intimate conversations that take place wherever they meet. All villages and towns in the neighborhood where the German forces are positioned have welcomed the new arrivals unreservedly, and it is noted that all houses sport the German flag.

Will Not Enter Toulon

Domei

VICHY, November 12. — The French Government announced that the German forces would not enter Toulon in its communique issued today, reading:

"The French naval leaders in the naval port of Toulon gave the representative of the German advancing forces a guarantee that the French navy in the port will resist resolutely against any enemy attack. As a result, the German army decided to regard Toulon as a special area and not to dispatch its troops, at the same time notifying the French side of its guarantee that the German army would recognize the status of the French fleet in the port as hitherto."

Petain Orders Resistance

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 11.—In the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain today issued orders to the French military authorities in Algeria for definite repudiation of an armistice with the United States forces and for absolute obedience to the instructions of the home government.

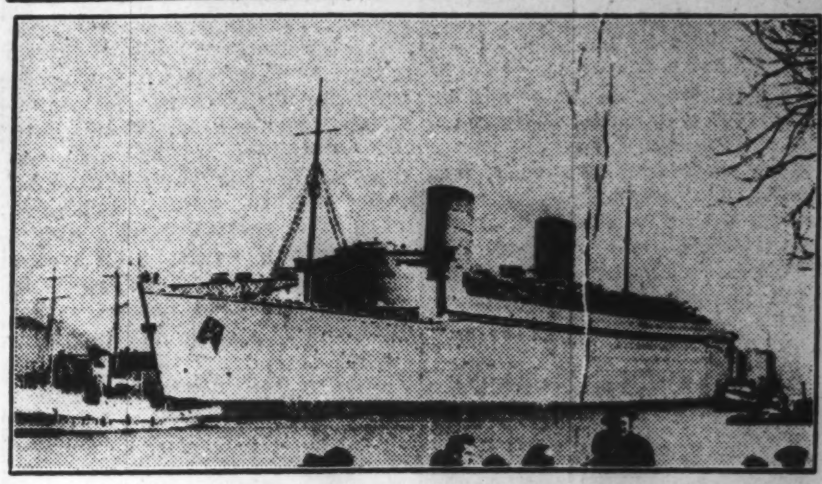
YOSHIZAWA DEFERS RETURN

Domei

HANOI, November 12.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who was scheduled to leave here for Tokyo to make arrangements with the Japanese Government for coping with the new situation arising from the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, has postponed his departure indefinitely, it was revealed today.

It is understood that Ambasasdor Yoshizawa postponed his departure due to special instructions from the Japanese Foreign Office in view of the French North African developments.

Attacked by U-Boat



Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 12.—Although it was reported that the British battleship, Queen Elizabeth, was torpedoed and seriously damaged by a German submarine, it was revealed by the German High Command today that the ship damaged was not the battleship but the British passenger ship, Queen Elizabeth of 85,000 tons.

Photo shows the Queen Elizabeth

Axis Planes, U-Boats Blast Allied Vessels Off Africa

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 12.—German air and submarine units are continuing devastating attacks on Allied warships and transports off the French African territory. Off the coast of Algiers, they scored direct hits, seriously damaging one aircraft carrier, one cruiser of 7,000 tons and one merchant ship, while the German air units bombed the port of Algiers and destroyed the harbor facilities as well as the Allied airfields in the suburbs of the city, according to an announcement by the German High Command this noon.

The German High Command further announced that German and Italian air forces discovered Allied forces landing at Bougie, and attacking them, sank two transports, greatly damaged 13 warships and transports and succeeded in bombing one aircraft carrier, one cruiser and two destroyers.

Meanwhile, German submarines in the Western Mediterranean sank one 20,000-ton cargo boat, one 4,000-ton cargo ship, and also torpedoed one destroyer and one warship of unknown type, which were escorting an aircraft carrier.

5 ALLIED TRANSPORTS SUNK OFF ALGIERS

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—Regarding the outcome of the air and sea battles off Algiers and Oran, the German High Command made the following announcement:

On November 11, German bomber and submarine units sank off the port of Algiers five large transports totaling 52,625 tons, damaged four others aggregating 54,000 tons so severely that they were made unable to navigate, and also damaged eight ships totaling 39,000 tons.

The attacks on enemy warships were very fierce, and German naval air units sank one enemy cruiser, attacked an aircraft carrier, and crippled one Class-A cruiser and two destroyers.

Up to the present, enemy transports damaged off Algeria totaled more than 200,000 tons, while enemy warships sunk include two aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers, five light cruisers and three destroyers.

On November 11, the activity of the German air and submarine units was particularly notable, and since the early dawn to the evening, constantly attacked enemy warships and transports that attempted landing in Bougie Bay, east of Algiers.

Early in the morning of November 11, German submarines discovered a huge transport off Oran. It was learned that she was a passenger ship formerly used on the British-Indian route. Receiving two torpedoes, the ship lost her speed and as she tried to escape westward, another German submarine sank her off Melilla, several hours later.

Meanwhile, a U-boat attacked a 12,000-ton transport belonging to the Blue Funnel Company and after two explosions, she grounded. Also one 4,000-ton cargo ship was severely damaged.

Another submarine unit, finding an enemy aircraft carrier protected by destroyers and other warships, first attacked and damaged a destroyer of the Tribal type of 1,850 tons, and then attacked the aircraft carrier. The result of this encounter, however, is not ascertained yet.

ITALIAN PLANES BOMB AIRCRAFT CARRIER

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 12.—The Italian air force severely attacked the British-American fleet in the Algerian waters yesterday and made direct hits on one aircraft carrier and two large-sized ships, the Italian High Command announced today.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, the communique adds a British class-A cruiser was hit by an Italian air-torpedo and its sinking was witnessed by the crew.

U-BOATS SINK 3 SHIPS IN ATLANTIC

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—German submarines sank yesterday three enemy ships totaling 15,000 tons in the Atlantic, it was reported by the German High Command today.

59 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—The German navy sank in the first ten days of November 59 Allied ships totaling 371,000 tons, the German High Command announced today.

Most of the ships sunk were supply ships for the Allied troops sent to French territories, while others were sunk in the vast area extending from Jan Mayen Island, Iceland, to the Strait of Dover.

FUNERAL FOR TANIMOTO

Rites for Ex-Commander of Sasebo Base Slated Nov. 15

Funeral services for the late Vice-Admiral Umetaro Tanimoto, former Commander of the Sasebo Naval Station, who died on November 11 of acute pneumonia, will be held on November 15 at the Naval Memorial Hall in Sasebo, the Sasebo Naval Station officially announced on Thursday, reports Domei.

The late Vice-Admiral Tanimoto will be given a full naval funeral.

SEVER FRANCE RELATIONS

Nicaragua, Guatemala and Dominica Act Against Vichy

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—The Governments of Nicaragua and Guatemala are reported here to have severed diplomatic relations with the French Government Thursday.

It is also reported that the Dominican Government decided to recall its envoys stationed in Vichy.

ITALIAN UNITS REACH RHONE TO STOP PUSH OF ADVANCING ALLIES

Armored Car Corps Occupy Entire Corsica Isle, Says Italian Command

BRITISH DESTROYER HIT

Enemy Aircraft Carrier, Two Vessels Torpedoed Off Bougie Bay, Algeria

Domei

ROME, November 12.—For preventing the landing operations of Allied forces, the Fourth Army advanced to non-occupied French territory yesterday and reached Rhone; simultaneously, armored units landed in the southern and northern districts of the Corsica and have occupied the entire island, where the inhabitants are quiet, the Italian High Command announced today.

In the French coast waters, Axis air units attacked the Allied fleet, and torpedoed one aircraft carrier and two large merchant vessels. Italian torpedo planes torpedoed a large British destroyer in the Eastern Mediterranean and she was in a sinking condition.

Receiving a report that Allied warships and transports were assembled off Bougie Bay, Algeria, Italian torpedo planes started at once last evening, and despite strong anti-aircraft gun fire, succeeded in torpedoing one aircraft carrier and one large merchant ship. Another torpedo plane unit also topedoed one 10,000-ton ship, but as dusk came, it was impossible to ascertain the result.

Safi Battle Raging

Domei

VICHY, November 12.—The French Information Bureau announced this afternoon the war situation in the French overseas possessions as follows:

1. Morocco. After the suspension of hostilities in Casablanca, fighting is still going on in other sectors. Particularly in the Ryot Fortress and Safi regions, pitched battle raged on Wednesday. The French forces are opposing the enemy forces superior to them in number.

2. Algeria. On Wednesday night, a fierce battle was fought over the Port of Algiers.

At present, the French forces are fighting against the enemy on the road leading to Algiers. Tranquillity is reigning in Constantine, while there is no report of the anti-Axis forces having landed in Bona and Philippeville.

3. Tunis. The report that the anti-Axis forces landed in Tunis is groundless and quiet is being maintained in the city.

The French Governmental quarters have not received any information that the United States forces occupied the French islands of Martinique and Guadalupe and French Guinea. The information seems groundless.

HERO-GOD HALL IN MEMORY OF TATEO KATO PLANNED

To perpetuate the memory of Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, at the Akeno Army Air School in Aichi prefecture where he was at one time an instructor, a Hero-God Hall will be established within one of the school buildings, according to Domei

In the hall will be placed a life-size statue of the Hero-God sculptured in wood, oil paintings of the Hero-God in action, and other articles bearing the memory of Major-General Kato. The hall will be opened with an impressive ceremony on December 8, the first anniversary of the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

The statue of the Hero-God is rapidly nearing completion at the hands of members of the Dai Nippon Air Art Federation under the leadership of Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, vice-president of the Association. When it is completed it is planned to transport it by air as befits a hero of the air.

Since this summer a 9-meter memorial tower dedicated to the Hero-God and others connected with this school who gave their lives for the nation has been under construction. The artistic work has been carried out by Kinzaburo Mizuno and Eiichi Kawasaki, both of the Air Art Federation. The ceremony to invite the spirits of the dead will be held at 6 p.m. on the night of December 8, and on the following day the memorial tower will be unveiled.

NICHI NICHI CALLS UP ITS CORRESPONDENTS IN EUROPE COUNTRIES

Berlin, Rome, Stockholm, Istanbul and Lisbon Report on War Development

AXIS TO STOP ALLIED MOVE

Germany and Italy Already Act Swiftly to Meet New Anglo-U.S. Threat

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 12.—Though there is no mistake whatever that Britain and America have used gangster's method in their sudden invasion of the neutral territories of France in North and West Africa, one cannot ignore the significance of their robberish move in the light of the general situation of the world-wide war.

If the Allies should succeed in their present operations, they will be able to stage their attacks better on the Axis forces in North Africa and incidentally enabled to restore their supremacy in the Mediterranean. It is quite natural that the German-Italian arms were pushed into the unoccupied territories in France thereby to protect the regions from the menace of the Allies' attacks.

This new Axis move across France, when extended direct to the Allies' troops in Africa, will utterly shatter the latter's dream to make a second front.

The Berlin office of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, with a view to have a general survey of the European fronts, today held a joint discussion of the situation through telephone, to which all correspondents of the paper in Europe were mobilized. The salient points of the discussion follow:

Berlin correspondent: The present move of the Allies, seemingly a result of their long contemplation, is not regarded as a serious blow to the Axis camp as alleged by the Allies. After all, there is some significance in the fact that the anti-Axis side is now being placed in a position to facilitate them to direct their attack against Europe from the south.

Rome correspondent: The newly landed British forces can be pushed north but they must on their way encounter the hardships presented by the desert. As to the American landing units, they are geographically hampered from their direct move toward north. These Americans on the other hand were landed with the object of conquering the neighborhood but merely for their landing so to speak. As regards Italy, the country is still left with much manpower and the morale of the nation is very high.

Stockholm correspondent: The primary object of the Allies in their present move must have been their advance deep into the Mediterranean. Therein lies the significance of their bombing Genoa, I think.

Berlin correspondent: Any such move on the Allies side as the occupation of Bizerta or the bombing of the Italian homeland will not enable them, on the sheer merit of the acts, to have control over the Mediterranean. Even when the Allies' bombing is directed on Marseilles or somewhere else there will be the advance of Axis troops into those places. The new landing operations, after all, will not prove any decisive blow to the Axis.

Istanbul correspondent: I suspect that the present operation of the Allies came out of their far-looking aim to have their future move in Europe well based. The new operations, therefore, should be looked in the light of the future strategy of the Allies. When Soviet Russia, it was reported, requested the formation of a second front with the Anglo-Americans, the latter was confronted with the need of a suitable point to stage the front. There is no doubt that the present act was intended as that front.

Lisbon correspondent: There is no doubt that Portugal has been much alarmed over the new developments, mainly because of the location of the new landing points just across the sea. This country, as you know, has some pro-Allies people while some others are strongly pro-Axis. However, in view of serious situation to be brought about from the country's giving up her status of neutrality, there will no move in the near future for such a step.

This country, since the end of last month, is witnessing some high rising of commodity prices, but this has been checked from going to far under the iron rule of the Government under the Premiership of Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. There is tendency that the pro-British elements will resort to some means to molest the Government. In the last analysis, the country will not come out of her neutrality position.

In Spain, no indication is as yet perceived on the country's entering the European hostilities. The general opinion of the country is positively favoring her neutrality. Aside from this, there has been a possibility that the two countries will be utilized as a foothold for the Allies' landing of troops. Now the fear is gone I think with the thrust of the Allied troops into French North Africa.

It is apparently convenient for the Allies to enter North and West Africa than the Iberian Peninsula. Thus it is now settled that the Allies' new front has been made in Africa.

I am, on the other hand, of the opinion that the present move of the Allies was made with a view to restore their supremacy in the Mediterranean, not with the object of penetrating Europe. If this is the real intention of the Allies, the most important question left with them is if it is possible for them to make landings on Sardinia or Sicily after their occupation of Tunisia.

Berlin correspondent: Now has come Reichsfuehrer Hitler's most positive declaration that the Allies' move to threaten southern France will be smashed to pieces, followed by the rapid advance of the Axis forces across unoccupied France. This decisive step will not only save France from her imminent danger, but contribute a great deal to bring about closer cooperation between France and Germany, which so far left some thing to be desired.

Press Comments

Friday, November 13
ASAHI—Hardships of Northern Defenders; A Turn in Euro-African Campaign
NICHI NICHI—Justifiable Advance of Italo-German Forces

Hardships of Northern Defenders

ASAHI—According to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters, the Japanese land and sea forces guarding the various Aleutian bases from enemy attacks fought United States air units some 81 times in the course of four and a half months between June 12 and October 31, shooting down 32 planes.

That the United States should be taking such a desperate offensive attitude as to make 81 attempts on the Aleutian bases in four and a half months, while conducting persistent counter-attacks in the South Pacific area, is clear evidence of the vital importance it attaches to the northern front for all its assertions as to the strategic valuelessness of that region.

As a matter of fact, the northern offensive plan of the United States is a grandiose one of advancing from the States proper first to Sitka in the southeastern corner of Alaska and on to Dutch Harbor at the tip of the peninsula via Kodiak Island, and of making the Aleutians the stepping-stones for large-scale attacks on Japan Proper. Japan would certainly be exposed to grave danger if the United States were permitted to attack us at will by this route.

It was in order to forestall such attempts that Japanese land and sea forces occupied Kiska and Attu at the southern end of the Aleutians early in June and since then have maintained an iron defense of the northern front.

The northern regions are now locked in ice and fog, sharp winds are howling and beating the frozen earth and violent waves are dancing like mad. We the people behind the lines must never for a moment forget our sense of gratitude toward those fighting men who are guarding our northern frontier in the worst climatic conditions imaginable, enduring hardships of every sort, loneliness and strain of constant alertness against persistent enemy attacks.

A Turn in Euro-African Campaign

ASAHI—The Italo-German advance to the South of France as a counter-measure against the Anglo-American invasion of French territory in North Africa has progressed satisfactorily since November 11, the Germans mainly making for the Spanish border and the Italians arriving in Corsica and heading for Marseilles via Nice along the Mediterranean coast.

According to the explanation of the Reich Foreign Office spokesman, the Axis forces do not intend to occupy the unoccupied areas of France but merely to pass through them. Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of the French State, has consented to allow them to pass and is giving support to them in the matter of transit and police routine. The Vichy Government is to enjoy administrative rights over occupied territory as well as the unoccupied areas, the territorial integrity of France thus being regained. This marks a new phase in relations between Germany and France since June, 1940.

By invading French Morocco and Algeria, Britain and the United States are evidently intending to menace the rear of the Germans under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Egypt from the far west and at the same time to facilitate prospective landings in Europe by the Mediterranean coast from the south.

From this point of view, we must take into account the possibility of Britain and the United States attempting to invade Italy, West France or Spain. Although Spain now is a neutral, mad and lawless

Americans and British will not scruple over such things as neutrality or international law. Evidence of this is before our eyes in the shape of their invasion of French territories.

By advancing to the South of France and to Corsica, the Axis forces have secured much advantage in the way of aircraft and submarine bases and distances for the control of the Mediterranean. Their activities against enemy warships and shipping and the North African invaders will be greatly facilitated. The Anglo-American forces will have to consider the menace to their commissary line from the new Axis move, all the more because of the presumable magnitude of their strategic program.

In short, the advance of the Italo-German forces into unoccupied France has completed on the whole the Axis counter-move against the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. For our part, we have faith in the armed prowess of the Germans and Italians and we trust that France will now give whole-hearted cooperation.

Justifiable Advance of Italo-German Forces

NICHI NICHI—The advance of the Italo-German forces into unoccupied France has been an urgent and inevitable step necessitated by the Anglo-American invasion of French territory in Africa.

In his statement to the French people and French officers and men, Reichsfuehrer Hitler has pointed out that the United States and Britain for their own interests are always seeking to fight in the territories of others. The battlefield thus chosen by them is French Africa, which is indispensable for France's own existence. As we pointed out in these columns before, the United States and Britain are evidently seeking to form a second front in that sector and, at the same time, to drag France into their camp by occupying territory so vital for its existence. It is only natural that Germany and Italy should have acted to nip the plot in the bud.

Such counter-measures on the part of Germany and Italy are obviously necessary for victory over the Anglo-Saxons and a new order in Europe and also for the defense of France. Thus the Italo-Germans have forestalled an Anglo-American invasion of France.

Gathering from various reports, the French Government and people are cooperating quietly with the Germans and Italians to complete their stationing. For France's part, as the Democratic leader Driot says, it should forthwith declare war on the United States and Britain and concentrate its energies on the destruction of the Anglo-American forces which are plotting to conquer France. There is no knowing whether Premier Laval, who has finished his conversations with Reichsfuehrer Hitler and has returned to Vichy, is already resolved on that course. But, we repeat, the only way for France to live is whole-hearted cooperation with the Axis and that can most directly be expressed by an immediate declaration of war on the United States and Britain and nothing else.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH OF HANDBALL SLATED

Japanese Team to Meet German XV at Meiji Jingu Field November 29

An international handball match between Nippon and Germany will be staged at the Meiji Jingu field from 11 a.m. Sunday, November 29. Negotiations to hold this "Kriegslaenderkampf were started sometime last year by F. Handge, local sports enthusiast, together with the able support of Professor Ikegami, head of the Nippon Handball Association, and their efforts bore fruit when official sanction was received recently from Von Tschammer-Osten, Reichs Sports Leader in Berlin.

Great interest is being displayed in this coming match as this will be the first time when the two nations will engage in friendly competition since 1929 when a German track and field team visited these shores. The outcome of this match is extremely difficult to predict but in any event a close game should be the result.

The German representatives have the edge as far as experience is concerned, as handball is a comparatively new sport in Nippon. However, with their natural aptitude for sports and their ability to master the finer points of any field games, the home team is expected to fully extend their opponents. The actual team to represent Nippon has not been decided but following the tryouts on November 12, a squad of 15 athletes have been chosen. The Taiiku Semmon Gakko players predominate, as eight of the 15 places have been filled by them. Keio University managed to place four athletes, while the rest of the places are taken by players hailing from Waseda.

MANCHOUKUO PLANS HUGE CANAL BUILDING

Connecting Sungari and Liao Rivers to Facilitate Shipping and Irrigation

Nichi Nichi

HSINKING, November 12.—A grand program for the construction of a 1,900-kilometer canal to connect the Sungari and the Liao Rivers is being mapped out by the Manchoukuo Government quarters.

The three rivers of Sungari, Nonri and Liao are the longest rivers in Manchoukuo and in olden times the Nonri River formed an upper reach of the Liao River. However, as a result of the subsequent rising of land to the west of Harbin, the Nonri River came to be connected with the Sungari River to run into the Amur River.

The basic plan is to change the current of the Nonri River to the former state so that as in former days the Nonri River may be connected with the Liao River, making it possible the connection between the two rivers of Liao and Sungari. This connection makes possible the linking between the North Manchurian area and Yingkou, an estuary port on the Gulf of Pechili into the Liao River run.

With the completion of the canal now under contemplation in the future, the total distance of 1,900 kilometers of the rivers is to become possible for large-sized ships to navigate as shown in the following:

1. Section of 350 kilometers between Kiling and the confluence of the Nonri River.
2. Section of 345 kilometers between the Harbin and the Nonri River confluence.
3. Section of 695 kilometers between Harbin and the Amur River confluence.

With the construction of the canal that connects the two rivers of Liao and Nonri, the three longest rivers of Manchoukuo will come under the complete human control, contributing much toward the transportation and irrigation in the country.

ALLIED MISCONDUCT IRES IRAN, IRAQ, INDIA

Express Indignation Over Unfair Invasion of French African Colonies

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 12.—The oppressed masses in the Middle East and India have become indignant over the invasion of French Africa by the American forces and a turbulent atmosphere seems to be prevailing there.

In Iraq, the British authorities made wholesale arrests of the intelligentsia, who reproached the American forces' invasion of French territory, in order to prevent the national movement from flaring up again.

In Iran, meanwhile, the British authorities have been greatly shocked as an assassination with a bomb of Sir Henry Maitland, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Middle East, was attempted.

According to information from Teheran, Sir Henry's armored car was suddenly exploded by a bomb deliberately set in the car. He escaped danger as he was not in the car.

As the plotters of the attempted murder, the two Indians who had been selected personal guards for Maitland were arrested by the police.

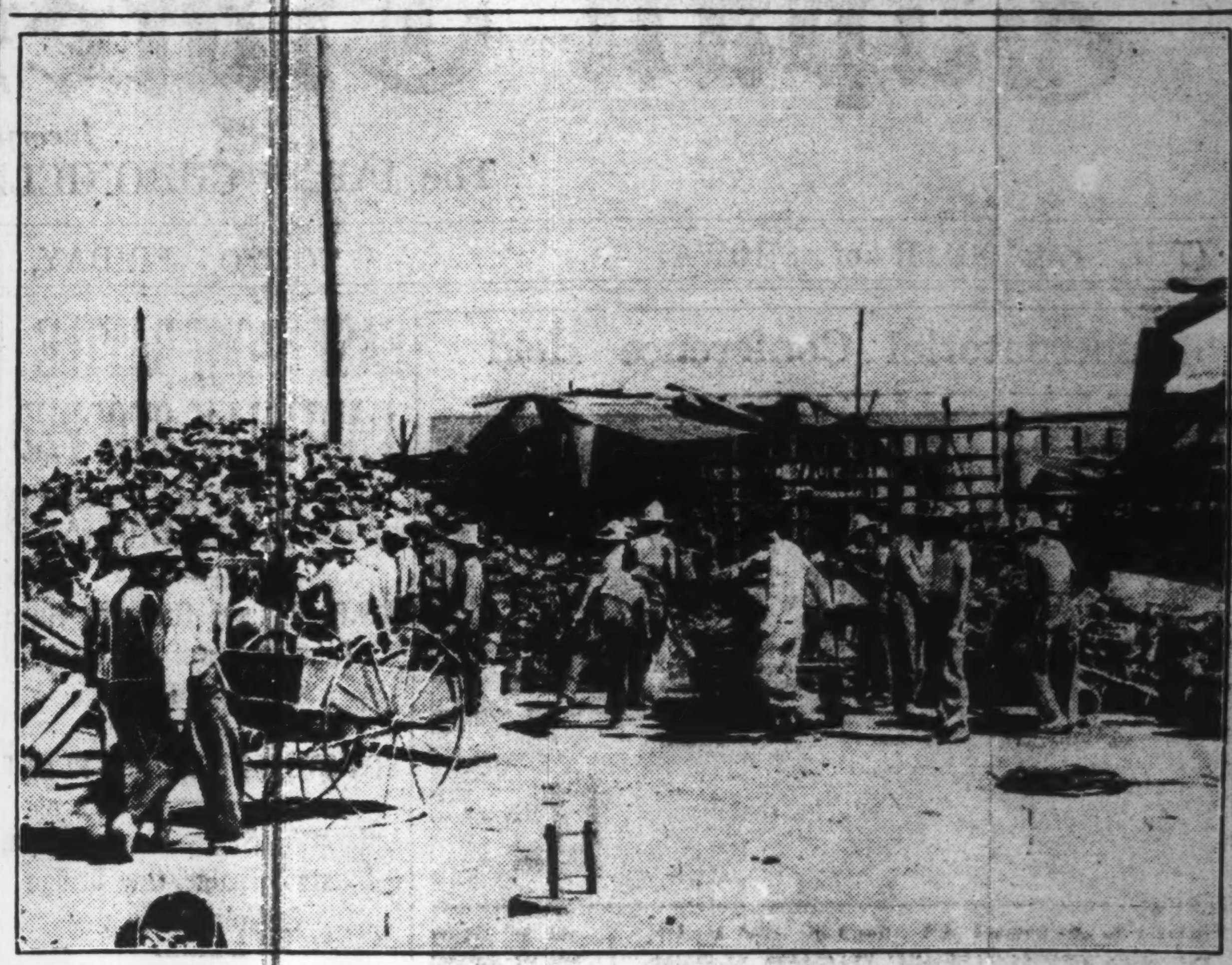
In the meantime, at the Nagpur Court on Thursday, verdicts were published in connection with the assassination of four British officers in the big rioting which took place in Central Provinces in August.

The verdicts included capital punishent for 20 Indians and life sentence for 26 other Indians.

According to another New Delhi dispatch, the representatives of 30 municipalities in Bengal Province proposed an interview with the Provincial Government authorities to protest against the mass fine imposed. However, they were refused and a large-scale demonstration ensued on Thursday.

The demonstration finally developed into a clash between the police and over 10,000 Indians, many of whom were reported to have been injured by the police's firing.

Filipinos Give Helping Hand



Each day brings home to the people of the Philippines the consciousness of belonging to the East Asia Sphere. The Japanese Government has not treated the Filipinos harshly because they are regarded as people of East Asia. And as such the Filipinos are expected to work for the construction of East Asia. In Cavite, P.I., former site of a great American naval port, citizens there have awakened to their true aims of life and, as shown above, they are living up to these Asiatic aims by offering their services in the re-building of Cavite.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Japanese Fliers, Considered Lost, Back at Base After Flight to India

Lieutenant Fujimoto, Sergeant Kizawa Start Out October 19; Return Triumphantly on November 10 After Thrilling Adventures

Yomiuri-Hochi

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, November 11.—A shout of joy broke forth on November 10 at an undisclosed air base in Burma. It was a shout to welcome the return there of two airmen of the Imperial Air Force who went on a reconnaissance flight to Tensukia in eastern India and had not been heard of ever since October 19.

The gallant pilots are Lieutenant Tohru Fujimoto and Sergeant-Major Yasuji Kizawa of the Suzuki Reconnaissance Unit. They had gone out on an aerial expedition far into India on October 19 and had failed to return to their base as scheduled. Their lives had been considered lost as Unit Commander Suzuki, who flew to India on October 25, spotted the wreckage of their plane but had failed to receive any response from the wreck when he made signs by dipping the wings of his plane.

To the great surprise and joy of their comrades-in-arms, a report telling of the safe return of Lieutenant Fujimoto and Sergeant-Major Kizawa to the foremost front was received at the base on October 29 and the fortunate pilots made their appearance at their home base on November 10.

Relate Experiences

On arrival there, the two airmen related how their plane was forced down and how they had managed to come back to the base in a series of adventures in the following words:

"As we turned the nose of our machine toward the base after fulfilling our mission of reconnaissance, we flew into a fierce barrage of enemy anti-aircraft gun fire. Shortly after this an enemy fighter plane of the latest type flew up to challenge us and, by sitting on our tail, opened fire against us.

"As our machine was only made for scouting purposes we could do nothing to counter the enemy's attack. Realizing this we hurriedly sent to the base the reports of our reconnaissance and prepared for the worst.

"The enemy fighter was still making our plane the target of its fierce machine-gun fire. The right engine was the first to splutter and function half-heartedly and soon the left unit also followed suit.

"However, as the gas-tank was intact, the engines still continued to function, though unsatisfactorily.

"Then, the enemy fighter disappeared, probably because it had exhausted its store of gasoline. We were relieved to say the least but our ordeals were not yet over.

"We were now heading for the 3,500-meter Arakan mountains. Could our plane, which had been disabled by the enemy manage to negotiate the high mountain ranges to return safely to the base?

Forced to Land

"We tried every means to gain altitude but our plane was gradually losing height. After half an hour's struggle, the plane was finally forced down.

"Fortunately, neither of us was injured at the time of the forced landing. We instantly set fire to all important documents and also to the machine itself. Seated on the bed of the dry river, where we had landed, we stared at the plane for one hour and a half till it was burnt down.

"About 300 meters from there, we came across a village. As we approached the hamlet, a little boy appeared and beckoned us to follow him. On arriving there many natives appeared. When they had satisfied themselves that we were Japanese, they brought us food and then took us to the home of an influential person of the village.

"There, we were told that the village was far from the front line of the Japanese Forces. After a short rest, we went to the home of the provincial lord about 10 kilometers from the village. This high personage treated us with every consideration and offered us lodgings in his home. He told as that the people in this area harbored a strong hostility against the British as the latter had committed atrocious acts such as plundering and incendiarism at the time of their retreat.

Leave for Base

"On the following day, we sailed down the river in a boat provided by the provincial lord toward a village many kilometers downstream, where a friend of the lord who is an official of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, lived.

"Four days later, we reached the village. On our way, we were recorded warm welcomes from the inhabitants of the villages we passed by. To avoid possible attacks from the enemy, we traveled only at night, resting on the river bank during daytime.

"On October 28, we finally reached the front line of the Japanese Forces. Our joy was boundless. Through the course of our trip, the boatman offered us every service. Our most profuse thanks would not be suffice to thank him for his kind services in the face of great danger."

John Gorman, 56, Japan-Born Australian Of Yokohama, Is Naturalized as Japanese

John Gorman, 56, an Australian, who is a resident at Hommoku Motomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama, was formally naturalized as a Japanese subject on Wednesday, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mr. Gorman was born in Japan and his parents died here. He is married to a Japanese woman, Mrs. Kin Gorman, and is the father of an 8-year-old son, Yoichi.

Mr. Gorman went to his motherland, Australia, 10 years ago but his trip proved a failure inasmuch as he saw Australia as the wreckage of a nation, which had been crushed under the weight of British pressure.

Extremely disappointed, he returned to Japan and four years ago, filed a request for naturalization with the Japanese authorities.

Besides working as the chief of the Sales Department of the T. M. Laffin and Company at Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, he has translated the biographies of leading Japanese financiers and has compiled an English-Japanese conversation dictionary for the benefit of policemen in collaboration with Mr. Morikawa, interpreter in the service of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

In an interview with the press, Mr. Gorman said: "I'm extremely happy now that I have become a subject of Nippon. My motherland, Australia, has been completely trampled down by Britain. Japan is the only country which can save Australia.

"Britain is our enemy. My sisters and cousins are living in Australia and I wonder how they are getting along now.

We are now exerting ourselves to make a respectable Japanese soldier of our only son, Yoichi. He is studying hard to become a general."

Writers' Party Disbands

The party of the Japanese, Chinese, Manchoukuoan and Mongolian representatives at the Greater East Asia Literary Conference was disbanded in a ceremony held at the Miyako Hotel in Kyoto on Thursday evening, reports the Asahi.

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Kansai Notes

There will be a German Evangelical Service with the Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig of Kyoto preaching at the Kobe Union Church on Sunday, November 15, from 10 a.m. A service for children will take place at 9:30 a.m.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 12 included: Mr. Y. Fujimori, Mr. M. Doki, Mr. K. Hara, Mr. Y. Obata, Mr. K. Yamada, Mrs. H. Nishihara, Mr. F. Wada, Mr. S. Eguchi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Takahashi.

U.S. Lowers Conscription Age

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 12.—The United States House of Representatives and the Senate passed on Thursday the revised conscription bill thereby to lower the conscription age, reveals a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

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Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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Thrilling Instant in Battle of the Southern Pacific

This spectacular photograph, taken by a member of the Navy Press Corps in the Battle of the Southern Pacific on October 26 when Imperial Navy Units resorted to daring night fighting—disfavored by the American and British navies because of the dangers involved for lack of confidence in the training of their officers and men—and attacked the enemy fleet north of the Santa Cruz islands in the Solomons group and scored a sensational victory, shows at the right, flashes as the main guns of a Japanese warship roared in action; in the middle, trails of shells crisscrossing through the dark space; and at the left, bursting shells from the never-missing guns of the Imperial Units as they explode on an enemy craft attempting to escape.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

AXIS FORCES ADVANCE INTO FRANCE, CORSICA, TUNISIA TO STOP ALLIES

Construction of U.S.-Africa-Asia Route Regarded as Allied Aim

U.S. OUT FOR BASES

Tunisia Seen as Strategic Key Point to North African, Mediterranean Action

To hold securely the Suez Canal and then realize America's long-cherished dream of constructing an America-Africa-Asia route in order to establish contact with West Asia, India and Chungking is the ultimate object of the Allies' present campaign in North Africa, a possibility which we must be on our guard against, says the Asahi in commenting on the latest situation in North Africa. The paper adds:

America and Britain's original object was Dakar, which they sought to turn into a base for creating a second front. Strategically, however, an offensive on Dakar must be said to be difficult for the Allies and of little avail. For one thing, overland contact between Dakar and North Africa is impossible. Besides, Dakar is valueless as a hinterland.

That seems to explain the reason why the American operations against Dakar are, at present, confined to sending reinforcements to Gambia.

U.S. After Bases

As far as North Africa is concerned, America in her present operations is out to usurp the ports and bases along the coast of French North Africa. Despite the tough resistance of the French forces on the spot, the Allied forces appear to have made a fair success, with the port of Safi, where the harbor facilities have been improved since 1932, Rabat, the capital of Morocco, and vicinity in the Allies' hands. The fate of Casablanca permits of no optimism.

It is reasonably clear that America and Britain are out to capture the key points along the coast lines of Morocco and Algeria with a view to transporting large armed forces over the trans North African railway extending 2,300 kilometers.

This railway passes through Casablanca, Fez, Oran, Algiers, Constantin and other key points. For this reason, France, from a military viewpoint, has been bent on augmenting traffic capacity over this railway since the last World War and even after her defeat in the second European War.

Tunisia Is Strategic

Above all, Tunisia and vicinity are the key to any operations in North Africa and the Mediterranean. In order to hold this area securely, France has divided Tunisia into the upper and lower Tunisia with Constantin as the dividing point.

Tunisia, covered almost all over with steeps, will not easily fall into the Allies' hands even if they should succeed in their Morocco and Algeria campaigns. Then, too, Germany and Italy will never allow Bizerte (Tunis), a powerful naval and air base and the heart of North Africa and of the Mediterranean, to pass into American-British hands.

Bizerte is the Pearl Harbor of the Mediterranean. Deep in the hinterland lies Lake Bizerte, on whose banks are a powerful naval and air base. We must also take note of the fact that a Maginot line has been constructed in eastern Tunisia which lies along the Libyan border.

All in all, the Allies operations in North Africa aim to encircle the forces under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel from the east and west, now that these forces have made a strategic withdrawal.

In the end, America and Britain seeks to hold the Suez Canal securely and then realize America's dream of building up an America-Africa-Asia route with a view to establishing contact with West Asia, India and Chungking. This is a point against which we must be fully on our guard.

General Weygand Made Commander-in-Chief Of All French Forces

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 11.—General Maxime Weygand, former Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in North Africa, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French land, sea and air forces succeeding Admiral Jean Francois J. Darlan. General Weygand is remaining in Vichy as adviser to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

U.S. MOVE ATTEMPT TO APPEASE PUBLIC

Illegal Act of America and Britain Brings Reich, France Closer Together

The illegal invasion by American troops of French North Africa was principally motivated with the view to appeasing the American people who have been complaining of the absence of any real fighting by American doughboys who have been sent overseas to promote an Allied victory in the war, according to Saburo Suzuki, correspondent of the Nichi Nichi at Buenos Aires, in a radiophone conversation with his paper.

French North Africa was selected as the site of operations on the belief of the American authorities that it would involve no great costs, the correspondent said.

But the American Government already is bombarded with questions how it proposes to secure the line of communications with the troops which have been landed in North Africa, he added.

Mr. Suzuki was asked by his head office in Tokyo Wednesday night over the international telephone to tell about the possible effect of the action of Germany in advancing troops into unoccupied French territory, an action Germany was compelled to take by the illegal occupation of French North Africa by American and British troops.

He was first asked to state the precise end President Roosevelt had in mind when he ordered the advance of troops into French North Africa.

Roosevelt's Statement

His reply to this question was to the following effect:

"President Roosevelt has issued a statement on the occupation of French North Africa. According to this, the Anglo-American invasion of French colonies in Africa was in the minds of the American and British Governments as far back as the time when the main strength of the American Pacific fleet was destroyed at Pearl Harbor on the day the War of Greater East Asia began.

"It was revealed in the statement that the invasoin of French North Africa was considered from a strategic angle of the matter by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at their meetings.

"The statement stressed that the advance of Anglo-American troops into French North Africa was according to a carefully considered plan, and that it was not carried out in a haphazard manner.

"It must be remembered that in the background of the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa was a growing demand for the speedy establishment of a second front against Germany by the

(Continued on Page 2)

German, Italian Armies Move Swiftly to Mediterranean

FRENCH ARE CALM

Capital Removed From Vichy To Paris as New Situation Seen to Prevail

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, November 12.—Led by fast-moving mechanized forces, the German and Italian Armies, which suddenly began to advance into unoccupied France at dawn Wednesday, are advancing swiftly to the Mediterranean from the east, west and north.

The German forces rushing down from the north are made up of artillery forces, tanks, machine-gun corps and mechanized infantry units well equipped with motorcycle troops. At 10 a.m. today they passed through Montlucon and at 2 p.m. through Limoges. Other detachments today whirled through Lyons and St. Etienne.

The German forces advancing from the west have passed Agen and are surging along the Garonne river toward strategic Toulouse. The Italian Army is moving toward Marseilles and is expected to reach there at about 9 p.m. Thus the German and Italian forces are moving toward the Mediterranean in the shape of a horseshoe.

The cities through which the German and Italian forces pass are reported to be calm although Marseilles is said to be under light control and various theaters and cafes are closed after 8 p.m.

Further reports indicate that Italian troops have landed on the strategic island of Corsica in the Mediterranean and that other troops are following rapidly.

Germans Complete Advance

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 11.—The advance of German troops into unoccupied France, ordered by Chancellor Hitler, was carried out with lightning speed. The entire plan for the advance was completed for all practical purposes in the course of today.

The people of France remain quiet and are extremely friendly toward the Germans. The French railway authorities and provincial police gave positive cooperation to the Germans in their peaceful advance into unoccupied France.

March Into Vichy

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 11.—A part of the German army which has begun advancing into unoccupied France has completed its advance into Vichy.

Italians Begin March

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 11.—According to an announcement by the Italian Government, under orders from Premier Mussolini Italian troops began marching into unoccupied France today, matching a similar move by German forces. A part of them landed on Corsica and completed the advance to a designated point.

Planes Escort Germans

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 11.—German army planes were flying over unoccupied France all day today, protecting the German troops advanc-

(Continued on Page 2)

Four U.S. Planes Shot Down In China by Army Raiders

Domei

NANKING, November 12.—The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China at 6:30 p.m. today announced that a squadron of Japanese warplanes this morning raided enemy airfields in Kweilin and Lingling in Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces, respectively, shooting down four United States planes in aerial combat and damaging three planes. Three other planes on the ground were machine-gunned and damaged by the Japanese planes. The announcement added that all Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

GOVERNORS GATHER FOR MEETING HERE

Prefectural Chiefs and Others To Hold Conference Today And Tomorrow

A gubernatorial conference will be held here for two days today and Saturday for the first time since the recent enforcement of sweeping reform in domestic administration.

The Government through the forthcoming conference will reaffirm its firm determination to win the War of Greater East Asia and to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Debates at the conference, it is expected, will be concentrated on measures regarding reconstruction in the occupied southern areas and security of national livelihood.

For thorough examination and debate of proposed measures, the conference, departing from traditional procedure, will hold a general free debate among the local governors with the attendance of Cabinet Ministers.

The conference will be attended by three representatives of the Government-General of Chosen and officials of overseas possessions, besides the 47 Governors of prefectures throughout Japan Proper.

The first day's session will begin at the Premier's official residence at 8:30 a.m. today when speeches will be given by Premier General Hideki Tojo and Home Minister Michio Yuzawa.

At 9:30 a.m., the Governors will be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

KOGA MAKES LAST CALLS

Pays Courtesy Visits to Wang and Hata

Domei

NANKING, November 12.—Admiral Mineichi Koga, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, who has been appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, paid courtesy visits to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China yesterday.

After attending a luncheon party given in his honor by President Wang, Admiral Koga, visited Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires.

He returned to Shanghai by plane at 2:20 p.m.

Prince Nashimoto Honors Men Who Aided Aviation Body

A ceremony to honor people who have made monetary donations or who have rendered meritorious services to the Japan Aviation Society was held Thursday morning at the mansion of His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto in Shibuya. With the attendance of Yoshihide Yamada, director of the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry, Rear-Admiral Takijiro Onishi, head of the general affairs section of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, and others, the function was held in the presence of His Imperial Highness. His Imperial Highness was later pleased to give a luncheon party at the Seiyoken Restaurant in Ueno Park to those closely related with the Aviation Society. A tea party to those who attended the ceremony followed.

TAIWAN ADMINISTRATOR SEES HONGKONG GOVERNOR

Saito Also Calls on Commander Of Japanese Naval Forces In S. China Waters

Domei

HONGKONG, November 12.—Itsuki Saito, Civil Administrator of the Government-General of Taiwan, arrived here by plane this morning, after paying a courtesy call at Canton on Chen Yao-tsu, head of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Mr. Saito successively called on Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, and the Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in South China waters.

In the afternoon, he on behalf of Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, was scheduled to make a comfort visit to a hospital here and also inspect the Manila Rope Factory and the Gas Factory.

Shanghai French for Petain

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 12.—Aroused by the Anglo-American invasion of French possessions in North Africa, the China branch of the French Reservists and French Revolution Volunteer Corps in Shanghai today dispatched a telegram to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, pledging loyalty to France.

KISHI URGES PEOPLE TO UP WAR EFFORT

Economic Stability and Production Boost Are Best Shields, Says Minister

In order to score ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia, which will be a protracted one, it is most urgent to secure economic stability and step up wartime production, stated Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi to a Domei reporter recently. The gist of his comments in translation follows:

"It has become apparent that the current war will be a protracted one, but this does not necessarily imply that the present war situation will continue to be the same indefinitely. With the Americans boasting that they will launch a large-scale offensive against Japan in 1944, Japan on her part must make every possible preparation to smash such an attempt. I have often heard the opinion that the present war situation will show no change for a considerably long time and that the party which can hold out the longest will win final victory. According to this contention it becomes more preferable to store up energy and power to endure, so as to be able to stand the hardships of a long-term war. However, when the enemy is making preparations to launch an attack in 1944, it is a matter of course that Japan must exert every effort to increase her fighting power. Any devices which will become effective after a decade or two will be of little use for the present purpose.

"It is, of course, premature to imagine that the battle of 1944 will prove to be a finale to the current war. It is yet uncertain what conditions will be like after the proposed war of 1944. It is imaginable that the same social condition which exists today may last for some time, and that another fierce battle may follow.

"The urgent problem of Japan today is to enhance her fighting power to the highest degree, aiming at the much propagandized campaign of 1944. In order to expand Japan's fighting strength, national livelihood must be made secure and wartime production boosted to new heights. Security of the people's livelihood must be established in accordance with the wartime structure. It goes without saying that no extravagance or luxuries should be introduced in daily life. Stability of national livelihood can only be realized when the strength of

(Continued On Page 2)

Mayors and Governors Of Malaya to Gather In Shonan for Talks

Domei

SHONAN, November 12.—The Japanese Military Administration in Shonan today decided to call a three-day conference of all mayors and provincial governors under its jurisdiction beginning November 26. At the conference, the Administration authorities will give the local leaders instruction based on the decision reached at the recent military administrators conference in Tokyo. Simultaneously, they will hear reports from the local leaders on the conditions prevailing in their cities or provinces.

4,467 PERSONS DECORATED

In the regular conferment of honors a total of 4,467 civilians and military persons including Lieutenant-General Isamu Yokoyama, were decorated on Thursday.

Lieutenant-General Yokoyama was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

Invested with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure were Lieutenant-General Akira Nara, Masafumi Yamanouchi and Satoru Akashika, and Vice-Admirals Niniichi Kusaka, Mitsuyoshi Shimizu, Masaichi Niimi and Rokuzo Sugiyama.

AGREEMENT IS SEEN BEHIND AXIS MOVES

French Understanding Believed Obtained Before Action Taken; Japan Watches Closely

Commenting on the lightning moves of Germany and Italy in dispatching troops to southern unoccupied France, Corsica and Tunisia in order to check any possible future threats by the Allies, Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani were reported to have revealed at Thursday's Cabinet session that the moves were probably carried out only after a complete agreement of views was effected between Germany, Italy and France, according to Domei.

Stating that Japan is watching the development of the situation with the keenest of interest, the opinion was voiced that the Axis moves were taken as counter-measures to the Anglo-American encroachment on North Africa. It was added that the new turn in the situation, instead of being confined to North Africa, probably will have a far reaching effect on the future attitudes of Spain, Turkey and other neutral countries.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, November 13, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

German-Italian Advance and France's Attitude

NIPPON SANGYO—The reason for the German-Italian advance into the unoccupied areas in France is fully explained in Chancellor Hitler's personal message to Marshal Henri Petain.

The German-Italian move can best be understood in the perspective of the object of the American-British violation of French North and West Africa.

It is clear that, with the advent of cold winter nearing and with the main theater of the European war about to shift from the Eastern Front to West or North America, the American-British aggression against the latter area is a prelude to their encroachment on Corsica and the southern French coast.

In the light of the armistice agreements between Germany and France and between Italy and France and from a military standpoint also, the latest Axis move is a self-defensive measure justified under the International Law.

Germany and Italy have made it clear that the object of their latest move is to safeguard the French mainland and colonies, and Marshal Petain has reportedly issued a declaration pledging cooperation with the Axis. This is as it should be, although the report remains to be confirmed.

It was the desire to maintain her colonial empire that actuated France to seek an armistice with Germany trampled underfoot not by France's former enemy but her former allies, America and Britain. With this clearly in mind, it is time France should rise resolutely, throw her lot with the Axis and declare war on America and Britain. That is

(Continued on Page 2)

7 WEAKNESSES FACE U.S. WAR EFFORTS

Unable to Concentrate Production Against Japan, Commentator Avers

The United States has seven great weaknesses, which are difficult for that country to overcome in connection with its plan to carry out the current war, Teiichi Muto, columnist of the Yomiuri-Hochi says in his article entitled "The Seven Large Weaknesses of the Enemy."

In the first place, he contends that it is impossible for that country to concentrate production in the war against Japan. Because America poses itself as the "Arsenal of Democracy," it must distribute war materials and munitions to Europe, Africa, West Asia, the Soviet Union and Chungking. By so doing, America is causing various countries to resist the anti-Axis countries. But in so doing it is impossible for America to be absorbed in its productive concentration on the war against Japan only.

Lack of Bottoms

The United States claims to have dispatched 880,000 troops abroad, but this figure may have to be increased to 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 if a second front actually is created against Germany. Lack of bottoms makes such a gigantic project practically impossible of fulfillment, Mr. Muto states. In this connection, he says the United States has not enough ships to transport foodstuffs and war munitions, let alone troops.

A third weak point in the United States war efforts is lack of manpower, and the shortage sooner or later will become acute, Mr. Muto says.

Even if the United States is materially prepared, it still lacks the spirit to wage war, Muto points out as the fourth weakness. At present the Americans are at a high war pitch, but, without knowing American war aims, their enthusiasm soon will wane. He adds that the Americans will not fight forever to protect British possessions, and the American women will protest against their sons being sacrificed to safeguard the British Empire.

The fifth American weakness is impending vicious inflation. He contends that big business interests are not likely to support a losing war. The effect of the enormous war budget already is evident in the streets, the commentator continues.

Shortage in Materials

In the sixth place, out of 22 vital war materials, the United States lacks six, according to Mr. Muto. These are tin, rubber, manganese, chrome, antimony and nickel. The shortage of manganese already has curtailed steel works operatives, and, although rubber may be substituted, the lack of tin is fatal, Mr. Muto says. America holds stocks of quinine, coconuts, tungsten, hemp, Japanese silk for parachutes, but they will be depleted sooner or later, he adds.

As another weakness, Mr. Muto says the United States is fighting an expeditionary war, while Japan is waging intra-zone hostilities. Such being the case Japan can expend a minimum of military power as compared to the United States which requires enormous productive capacity to support its war efforts.

Kishi Urges People To Up War Effort

(Continued From Page 1)

the people, both spiritual and physical, is firmly established and kept at the highest level.

"In order to increase wartime production, it is urgent to enhance the national fighting spirit, and to strengthen the unity of the people. It is evident that nothing can be achieved successfully without the propelling impetus of spiritual strength. Recently I visited various mines and factories with the object of inspecting the actual condition of wartime production. I was happy to have witnessed the unsparing efforts and hard labor unstintedly offered by those engaged in wartime industry. They are certainly conquering manifold difficulties by sheer effort and determination."

To Play Hockey, Handball

Two games of hockey and one handball game will be staged by the local Germans on Sunday at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi. The German Boys hockey eleven will play the Yokohama Commercial school from 8:30 a.m., while the first eleven will take on the Yokohama Hockey Club from 11 a.m. sharp. The handball players are booked to meet with outside opposition from 2 p.m. The following players are asked to turn out. Hockey firsts: Messrs Vogt, Edgar Levedag, Burmester (captain), Dr. Engel, Bellstedt, Fehlen, Bergmann, Edu Levedag Jr., Pekrun, Dohm and Schuette. Referee: Glombik. 1st Handball team: Messrs Mosaner (captain), M. Fachtmann, F. Handge, Jesselsen, O. Schmidt, Niggemann, Rapp, Soff, A. Bernstein, R. Bernstein and Ketel. Referee: H. Mueller.

'Kindness Week' Scene

Today is the fifth day of the "Kindness and Gratitude Week" which was started on the last Imperial Rescript Day. As part of the program, it has been planned to post signs outside of shops dealing in the necessities of life as a reminder to both buyers and owners of shops to be kind and grateful. Other forms to implant kindness and gratitude in the people are the distributing of pamphlets and the inculcating of kindness and gratitude by cars equipped with loud speakers, which will stress kindness and gratitude. Above photo shows a typical scene in Tokyo this week where a helping hand is extended by a municipal employe to a young mother with her son.

Stout Nerves Plus Skill Needed to Kill Man-Eating Crocodiles of Java's Swamps

In Java when the rainy season sets in for a period of six months, October to March, with nothing but heavy downpours, the season of crocodiles also makes its annual round, instilling fear in the hearts of the native inhabitants. The crocodiles inhabiting the swampy regions far from the abode of man, sluggishly make their way through overflooded rivers and swamps toward the villages in search of food, swallowing whole fowls and domestic animals. At times the native inhabitants are killed with one snap of the enormous jaws. Two Nichi Nichi correspondents sallied forth on their first crocodile hunt along the banks of the Bengawansolo River, accompanied by a native expert crocodile hunter, with 50 years of hunting experience, and succeeded in killing a giant crocodile weighing 1,000 kilograms, measuring 4.8 meters long and which had presumably reached the ripe old age of some 400 years. A vivid description of the exciting hunt is reported below:

'Devil's Swamp'

The greatest number of crocodiles in Java are found to inhabit the swampy grounds along the banks of the Cheribon and Bengawansolo Rivers in the western section of the country. About 20 kilometers from the mouth of the Bengawansolo is a stretch of wet, swampy ground overgrown with thickets, a veritable "devil's swamp" where the crocodiles lazily swarm.

Gripping our double barrelled shotguns we made our way to Sedayu village from whence the village head guided us to Lampon hamlet. Here we met old Man Plenteh, 64 years old, a small dark-skinned Indonesian with the characteristic gentle features of the race, but an expert in crocodile hunting backed by 50 years of experience.

Six of us, the village head, Old Man Plenteh, a motorcar driver, an interpreter, my colleague and I, boarded two propelled boats from the edge of the hamlet. Old Man Plenteh carried with him four steel axes, each about one foot long, red with rust, five rolls of palm rope each about 60 feet long, and over his shoulder was flung a duck for use as bait to which was tied another axe. These were all of Old Man Plenteh's hunting weapons.

The tropical sun shone with blistering heat about two o'clock in the afternoon as the boats slid over the waters. It seemed that we had come about five kilometers from the hamlet when all of a sudden Old Man Plenteh, who had been gazing intently at the surface of the water, stood rigid on the prow of the boat and steered it toward the bank, motioning us to follow.

A crocodile! Our faces became tense as we tightened our grip on our rifles and disembarked hurriedly from our boats. As we picked our way stealthily through the thicket on the river bank in the manner taught us by Old Man Plenteh before setting out on the hunt, our shoes sank to the ankle in the swamp.

Old Man Plenteh tied the duck to be used for bait to the end of a bamboo rod and slowly lowered it near the surface of the water. Ah! the crocodile must be somewhere near. He lowered and raised the duck, making a splashing noise as the bird touched the water. He repeated this about 10 times when suddenly the crocodile snapped loudly at the bird, sending the water splashing in all directions. The crocodile sank back into the water again, pulling the rope tied to the bait with it. Old Man Plenteh's body bent forward as he gave full play to the rope on the end of the rod, which disappeared rapidly into the water. Old Man Plenteh's firmly implanted feet sank little by little into the swampy ground.

Swallows Bait

At that instant with a wild yell, Old Man Plenteh's body was thrown backwards and the rope at the end of the rod became taut like a steel bar. "Good!" cried Old Man Plenteh. The axe swallowed with the duck had hooked itself in the crocodile's throat. With a big shudder the crocodile raised its head above the water, which could not have been more than two feet deep. The giant crocodile, roused to fury, opened wide its huge jaws in an effort to snap at us. The end of the rope was tied to a stake driven firmly into the ground. The crocodile began to roll its tail right and left.

When the crocodile appeared to weaken a little, in a flash Old Man Plenteh had jumped on the creature's back and tightly shutting the crocodile's upper and lower jaws, had wound the rope, hanging from his waist, around and around the crocodile's jaws with marvelous alacrity. Then jumping quickly off the crocodile's back, said to us, "Shoot right under the eyes!"

Advancing to about 15 feet from the crocodile, five of us took aim and fired. One of the shots had hit the vulnerable spot for the strength appeared to ooze gradually from the angered creature with only the tail hitting the water now and then. But Old Man Plenteh warned us that the real danger was yet to come, for the crocodile, feigning exhaustion, invariably gave a fierce death dealing blow with his tail to anyone who unfortunately approached too near.

Old Man Plenteh again waged out into the water and quickly straddling himself over the crocodile's back drove the four axes, which he had brought, into the creature's vital spot. The giant crocodile had finally received its fatal blow. Four hours of death struggle had ensued since we first sighted the crocodile and took our positions on the river bank.

Tying the dead crocodile to the boat we started back to the hamlet. Pulling up on the grassy plain near the village, the skinning of the creature began, the skin alone weighing over 400 kilograms. This was sent to Surabaya to be stuffed. From the stomach of the crocodile, what should come out but five chickens and one small mountain sheep, all swallowed whole.

U.S. MOVE ATTEMPT TO APPEASE PUBLIC

(Continued From Page 1)

American army, especially among the younger officers.

It would seem that the American authorities felt bound to do something to appease the die-hards in the army. They looked around for some place where military operations could be engaged in at no great cost and their eye happened to fall on Morocco on the Atlantic coast of Africa and a part of Algeria on the Mediterranean coast of the continent.

Neutral observers are agreed in seeing a great political significance in the Anglo-American move to occupy France in North Africa.

"They are apt to doubt whether the action would have been taken at all if it were not for the complaints which are heard among the people of America that there is no real piece of fighting done by American soldiers who have been sent overseas to promote allied victory in the war."

Future Relations

The correspondent next was asked to prognosticate the future of relations between Germany and France and between Germany and America and Britain.

He had the following to say in reply:

"The tone in which the American press is discussing the situation which has been created by the Anglo-American move against France in Africa seems to indicate that the Allies have a mind to start operations against the Axis powers from the foothold they have gained in Morocco and Algeria.

"The more reliable of the reports emanating from American sources would create an impression that America has opened up a second front against the Axis powers in French North Africa.

"But I wonder what America and Britain are going to do in order to see that the troops they have landed in French North Africa are kept supplied with munitions and provisions

"I am told that since the move against French North Africa, the American Government has been bombarded with letters from various quarters in which the writers demanded to know how it proposed to set about securing the line of communication with the troops which had been landed in North Africa.

"As a matter of fact the question of securing the commissary line of the Allied troops in North Africa is worrying the American and British Governments. As far as the American Government is concerned, ways have yet to be found to insure that the troops which advanced into French North Africa will receive their supplies regularly. Indeed, I doubt whether America is sure of having its troops in French North Africa achieve real results remembering the fact that it is speaking more of the possible political effect of the invasion of French North Africa rather than of the military effect of the move. We hear talk of driving all military influence out of French Africa and of giving encouragement to the Degaullist forces.

Increase in Influence

"One effect of the Allied invasion of French North Africa will be an increase in the relations of Germany and France. I am almost sure that there will be a further penetration of France by powerful German influence.

"In this connection it is interesting to know that Jacques Doriot, leader of the French Democratic Party, regrets that France did not share its fortune with Germany before. He is sure that if France had thought fit to make common cause with Germany two years ago it would have been spared much of the sufferings it is its lot to be experiencing today. He blames the corner in which France is placed to the fact that it failed to make clear its attitude at the time of the outbreak of the war and that it contented itself with the armistice although it had been beaten and defeated by Germany.

"In Germany it was realized that no good purpose would be served by leaving France in the position where it could not decide its attitude.

"This led to the advance of German troops into unoccupied France under orders from Chancellor Hitler.

"Now that German troops have entered unoccupied France, it is to be expected that it will not be long before France will be sharing its fortune with Germany. Considerable interest is aroused by the course events will take in the future in Europe.

"As for the relationship of America and Britain, it is a matter of common knowledge that Britain is at the beck and call of America, and it will continue to be so in that humiliating position.

"There is a notable thing about the American invasion of French North Africa and that is that the American troops distributed more propaganda handbills among the inhabitants of the region they had invaded than they used bullets. This is a fact which seems to suggest the way in which the North African war, will be conducted by the Allies in the future.

Reluctant to Declare War

"France was prompt to sever diplomatic relations with America. America replied by taking a similar action. It is to be noted that America is reluctant to declare war on France. It seems that America is cunning enough to see the effect of its propaganda in French North Africa before deciding what it should do next to France."

The correspondent spoke to the following effect on the manner in which he thinks the Allied invasion of French North Africa will effect Spain and Portugal:

"Both Spain and Portugal will continue to remain neutral. Spain which has large interests in Africa, is expected to take steps to ensure the safety of Spanish Morocco. At the moment Allied propaganda agents are unusually active in Spain and Portugal, and we feel bound to keep a close watch over the Allied propaganda campaign in the two countries.

"The Allied occupation of French North Africa has thus far produced little effect on East Asia. Turkey is keeping its peace about the new development in North Africa."

The correspondent concluded his talk by expressing his belief that military America and Britain are no match for Germany, and that the utmost these countries could do will be to engage in guerrilla warfare.

Manchou Ambassador Issues Statement Stressing Close Ties

In a verbal statement issued following the presentation of his credentials, Ambassador Wang Yun-ching said his mission will be to extend the inseparable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo to individuals of both countries. "I was deeply moved when I was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor and granted an Imperial message," he said. He added that it is a great honor to serve in Japan as Manchoukuo Ambassador at this time when the Japanese are proceeding with successful achievement of its mission to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In conclusion, he expressed a wish for the full assistance of the Japanese people in fulfillment of his mission here.

AXIS UNITS ENTER FRANCE, CORSICA

(Continued from Page 1)

ing into unoccupied France, and dropping handbills containing the decree issued by Chancellor Hitler to the French people.

Border Is Reached

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 11.—The German forces which crossed the armistice line in the southeastern section have reached the border of France and Spain north of the city of Camran in the province of Huesca.

Reich Units in Versailles

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 11.—Strong German army units arrived in Versailles tonight. From tonight strict light control is being effected throughout the city.

Paris Again Capital

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 11.—The French government has shifted its capital from Vichy back to Paris, and there is thus no longer any actual distinction between occupied and unoccupied France, Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office announced today.

In his announcement Mr. Schmidt said, "Marshal Petain has presented some requests regarding the advance of German troops, and at the same time has issued a proclamation to the people of France not to obstruct the passage of the German Army.

Situation Seen Changed

"The geographical conditions which existed at the time of the German-French treaty of armistice have changed completely with the landing of Anglo-American troops in North Africa and it is no longer possible to adhere strictly to the terms of that treaty."

Continuing he stated, "A completely normal atmosphere prevails in Lyons and other areas in unoccupied France. The German Army merely intends to pass and advance through and not occupy the whole of France, but since the French government has already returned to Paris from Vichy there is no longer any actual distinction between occupied and unoccupied France."

Axis Units In Tunisia

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 11.—Axis forces today commenced landing on Tunisia and marched into Tunis City.

Corsica Landing Announced

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 11.—Italian Forces landed on Corsica this afternoon, the French government announced today, according to a report from Vichy.

North Africa Situation

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 11.—According to Vichy reports, the French Government today made the following announcements in connection with the war situation in North Africa:

1. The situation in North Africa remains serious, with the French forces resisting stubbornly everywhere.

2. Fighting is in progress in the Constantin sector.

3. The French forces are putting up a tough resistance on the road between Algiers and Lumare.

4. The French forces today recaptured the greater part of Oran which had fallen into American hands the previous day. They are defending their positions in opposition to American forces which are protected by tank units.

His Imperial Majesty Honors Poet Kitahara With Posthumous Order

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to confer the Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure on the late Ryukichi Kitahara, better known by his pen-name of Hakushu Kitahara, in recognition of his many years of services as a member of the Imperial Art Academy, it was announced Thursday.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the only way for French resuscitation.

Productivity Expansion and Manpower

NIPPON SANGYO—The Government has decided to invite representatives of industrial companies throughout the country on November 15, when a meeting for exchanging opinions between Government authorities and industrialists will be held. Such a gathering to be participated in by a large number of industrial representatives is really unprecedented in this country. This reveals how important production increase is.

As regards the method of production increase, the Government has been enforcing it through advices of Government experts and best minds in private circles. The readjustment of the wartime economic structure, material mobilization program and other measures, which have been carried out thus far, are solely based on the need of production increase.

The most important matter necessary for production increase is that the Government take measures to let experts of the Government and private circles become absorbed in production increase in earnest.

An important book which brilliantly re-creates one of the greatest moments in history

THE first book about Bushido in the War of Greater East Asia—a book you should read a second time—and again and again—if you would explore the reasons underlying the strength of Japan's gallant fighting men. It recounts the unmatched heroism of the Nine Hero Gods who gave up their lives in the historic attack on Pearl Harbor after sinking the American battleship Arizona. It gives an insight into the home life, the upbringing, the education and the thoughts of the glorious heroes.

Special Attack Flotilla is a book set in beautiful, easy-to-read type, with no cumbersome footnotes, all integrated into a continuous narrative.

THE WAY OF THE WARRIOR

This book is dedicated to the memory of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Imperial Japanese Navy who gave their lives that the nation might live. Their souls, now enshrined in the hearts of every Japanese, typify the divine soul of the Japanese nation. Their act typifies the precepts of Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, the knightly code which guides all sons of Japan to noble action in both war and peace. That this immortal and incomparable spirit of the nation, represented in the sacrifice of these heroes, may be properly known and remembered is the aim of this expression of tribute.

It is a singular phenomenon that Japan always produces, whenever there is need, great heroes who step forward to offer their lives that the rest of the nation might continue to live. Their sacrifice is not the tragedy of unwilling conscripts led out to slaughter nor the orgasm of frenzied fanatics responding to an emotional urge of the moment. Theirs is the calm and deliberate sacrifice motivated by perfect love and devotion to their country—a love and devotion sanctified by the August Virtues of our Imperial Sovereign. As long as such heroes continue to appear, Japan will continue to flourish in glory as she has since ages eternal.

It is the spirit of Bushido, vitally alive today as in ages past, that produces such heroes as these. These are the men and this the spirit which keep Japan eternally alive and her greatness ever undiminished.

SPECIAL ATTACK FLOTILLA

Bushido in the War of Greater East Asia

Price 7 Yen — Japan Times Advertiser — Tokyo

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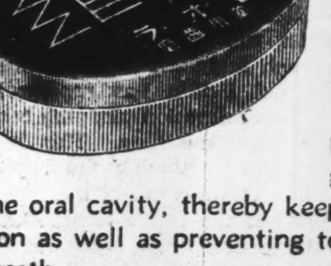

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MITSUWA SOAP FACTORY - Tokyo

SALVATION OF CHINA RESTS WITH PEOPLE

Wang Ching-wei Urges Nation To Unite and Support Japan For Mutual Cause

By way of illuminating the path to China's salvation, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China delivered a brilliant address recently before representatives of student bodies and the general public at the Huai Jen Tang in Peking, urging the four hundred million people of China to unite as one body and courageously tread the road to co-prosperity hand in hand with Japan.

The complete text of his speech follows:

My compatriots! It is not easy for me to have such an opportunity of meeting you here today, and I have not prepared any speech for you. On second thought, it is possible that extemporary statements are perhaps the most sincere. I presume you all would want to ask me: "Can China be saved after all?" My answer is "China will most certainly be saved."

It is possible that seeing the precarious situation around us, and the imminent danger that threatens us, you will be led to think that there remains no means by which China may be saved, and consider my statement as mere words of comfort. But let me reassert myself: "China will most certainly be saved." How shall we proceed to seek her salvation? In the first place, let us have determination and in the second, let us follow the right path.

Let me first speak on determination. As I arrived in Peking two days ago, I was filled with emotions. Thirty-three years ago I came to Peking determined to give up my life here. Little did I think that 33 years later my life would still be preserved, and that at a time when the fate of our country is hanging in the balance. I should meet my compatriots here again today.

When 33 years ago I was sentenced to life imprisonment, there was no personal future in store for me. As I rose in my cell each morning, the only thought that ran through my mind again and again was the anxiety regarding the future of China. This anxiety sustained my life, and little did I think that 33 years later today, I should be here again to discuss with you whether there is a future for China.

Bright Future Assured

The words "China's future" constitute the source of my determination to devote myself to the cause of the Revolution, and should likewise constitute the spring foundation of the life of our Republic. If you ask me whether there is a future for China, I most categorically believe that there is. Yes, China has a future. Why do I say so? Because we still have four hundred million compatriots, and their living conscience forms the strongest base for China's salvation. There is nothing more important than human conscience in this world, and it may be said that with the determination of four hundred million compatriots to perpetuate the life of their country, the salvation of China is assured.

I have referred to the spiritual aspect of the issue, and shall now turn to the material aspect. In the past it has often been said of China that she possesses "a large expanse of territory and immense wealth in material resources." This statement was originally not really fully correct, much less now when the country, having gone through these years of turmoil, has been so greatly impoverished. We should therefore refrain from such empty boasts, but in spite of our impoverishment, consecrate all our spiritual forces for the creation of the material strength that we need.

Let it be known that spiritual force is the source of all strength, and it is only when we possess spiritual strength that we can create and utilize material strength. To illustrate my point, I would not refer to victorious nations like Japan and Germany. But let us look at France, a defeated nation. Already, she is a country not very well supplied with material resources normally. With her tragic defeat in the War, conditions have become worse, so much so that even wool for clothing material is lacking. But French scientists, after diligent research and experiment, discovered a wool substitute in human hair, after chemical treatment. As a result, a movement for conservation of hair was launched in France. In the past, hair that was cropped was useless and thrown away. But now at every hairdresser's establishment, baskets are provided for the reception of the hair cropped. The hair is collected to be forwarded to hat manufactories. France has a population of only thirty millions, and yet according to statistics for the month of June, 211 tons of hair were collected. When we remember that hair is a light commodity, unlike coal or iron, the quantity is certainly considerable.

There are three points worthy of our attention in this matter. The first is the scientific spirit of the experts who so diligently and incessantly undertake research and experiment. The second is the determination of the thirty million Frenchmen to serve their country. The third is the powerful organization to handle the whole process. For if the people are devoid of patriotism, scientific achievements are of little avail. Again, even if patriotism prevails, without efficient organization, the people will be disunited, and the concentration of the hair saved cannot be undertaken.

When thirty million Frenchmen can yield 211 tons of hair, how much more would four hundred million of our compatriots yield? Similarly, what quantities of other material will not be preserved? Even if among us ourselves, there is no one who actually suffers hunger and cold, let us think of the innumerable compatriots in the country who are facing these ordeals. But if we only have determination, become organized, we will most certainly not allow our four hundred million compatriots to continue suffering hunger and cold and thereby bring about the end of our State and our race.

Courage Comes First

Let me state that as long as we possess spiritual strength, we need not fear the lack of material strength. Let us refrain from murmuring against heaven and shifting the blame on other people. Let us not be pessimistic, not be downhearted. Do not think that we have no strength, there is strength all over our bodies. Since the initiation of the Peace Movement, some of our comrades on encountering setbacks, became so pessimistic that they threw themselves into the sea. But our responsibility for the salvation of China cannot be discharged through our own death.

We have been born sons of China, and shall remain so wherever we go. The danger and difficulties of our Fatherland must be faced by us with an unconquerable will, and the future of our Fatherland must be fought for under all hardships. My compatriots, strength pervades through the entire bodies of our four hundred million people. What we fear is a lack of the scientific spirit, a lack of patriotism, and a lack of organization power. If our four hundred million compatriots would all cultivate a scientific spirit, be determined, and get organized, then by welding our four hundred million hearts into one, we will most certainly save China.

We need, however, not only the determination to seek China's salvation, but also the road by which her salvation may be successfully realized.

"If China cannot win liberty and equality, she cannot share the responsibility of reconstructing East Asia, while the complete liberty and independence for China will only be acquired in the emancipation of East Asia."

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our faith has been all the more confirmed that in the above statement lies the road, the one and only road, by which we may seek "the rejuvenation of China, and the defense of East Asia. Facts are already before us testifying to the correctness of this belief.

It is no longer necessary to dwell on the unreliability of the Anglo-American powers in which our students, and our public, have now lost all confidence. Even if we concede the improbability of an Anglo-American victory, and their control of the Pacific, the past record of their aggressive activities in East Asia, in China, can only ascertain their domination of our own country which will degrade into an Anglo-American colony, a second India, as it were. This is too clear to you to need further amplification.

As to the Communists, during the past two decades they have resorted to all methods of incitement, and it must be said that they did not fail to gain some ground. But now, the Communists have also been fully unmasked.

The worsening of relations between China and Japan in recent years was of course due to many causes. But why could they not be improved, or prevented from further deterioration until the most tragic Affair should result? The Communists cannot shirk the blame.

In the north, the People's Republic of Mongolia is already lost. In the northwest, Sinkiang has been brought under the sway of the Communists. Had it not been for Japan's help to Manchoukuo for the establishment of the strong anti-Communist front in the northeast, the threat of Communism would have developed to an unimaginable degree.

It will be seen therefore that only by over-throwing Anglo-American imperialism may we emancipate East Asia and rejuvenate China and only by resisting Communism may we consolidate peace in East Asia so as to proceed to the consolidation of world peace. My compatriots, the War of Greater East Asia cannot be lost and shall not be lost. Anglo-American bases in East Asia have already been captured.

In this connection, we must not only cultivate a firm belief in victory, but also provide the means for victory. Let us contribute all our strength to assist our friendly Ally to win the final victory. It is unnecessary to say that this victory is already assured.

But among our youth there is still the worry as to the future of China after the War of Greater East Asia has been won. In this respect, we must apply our reason, see clearly our objective, and thereby exert our efforts courageously. This is indeed a vital issue, and on it hangs the answer to the question whether China will or will not be saved.

We must know that such words as "Love for China, and love for East Asia," and "China and Japan can only be friends but never enemies," are not mere diplomatic phrases. Our youth, and our masses, must all have a full appreciation of, and unshakable faith in, these principles so that they may be realized. Not only subjective understanding, but also objective determination, are both necessary. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our friendly Ally has won every battle, and captured every besieged stronghold. Up to now, areas occupied in the Southern Regions are six times the size of her own territory, while the material resources acquired are much more abundant than China can produce. Such a commodity as rubber is what China does not produce. Petroleum, rice and tin are commodities which China produces an insufficient supply, while the Southern Regions have more than they themselves need. The only things produced in China but unprocurable in the South are such commodities as cotton, tungsten and antimony. In other words, the situation has greatly changed since the occupation of the Southern areas, and the objective facts are now different. Both for Japanese and Chinese interests, many issues formerly unsolved are now settled.

There is also the question of manpower in addition to material resources. The former is even more important than the latter. Without manpower, material resources cannot be developed. The failure of the British imperialists may be traced to their over-emphasis on material resources to the neglect of manpower. They fail to understand that man constitutes the most important element, and human conscience the most valuable asset. Without manpower backed by human conscience, the acquisition of material resources will be useless.

Our friendly Ally, Japan, has recognized the importance of manpower, and thus has set to bring about the unity of the East Asiatic peoples to work for their co-existence and co-prosperity. This is not only a subjective ideal but also an objective need. For this reason, all of us of East Asia, whether we are advanced or backward, must follow this common path to mutual existence and prosperity.

Facts have testified to the folly of Chungking's policy and further upheld the correctness of the policy of "Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction" as the only road for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia. Let us contribute all our spiritual strength to promote, along this path, the realization of nation-wide peace. Let us also contribute all our spiritual and material strength to assist, along this path, the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

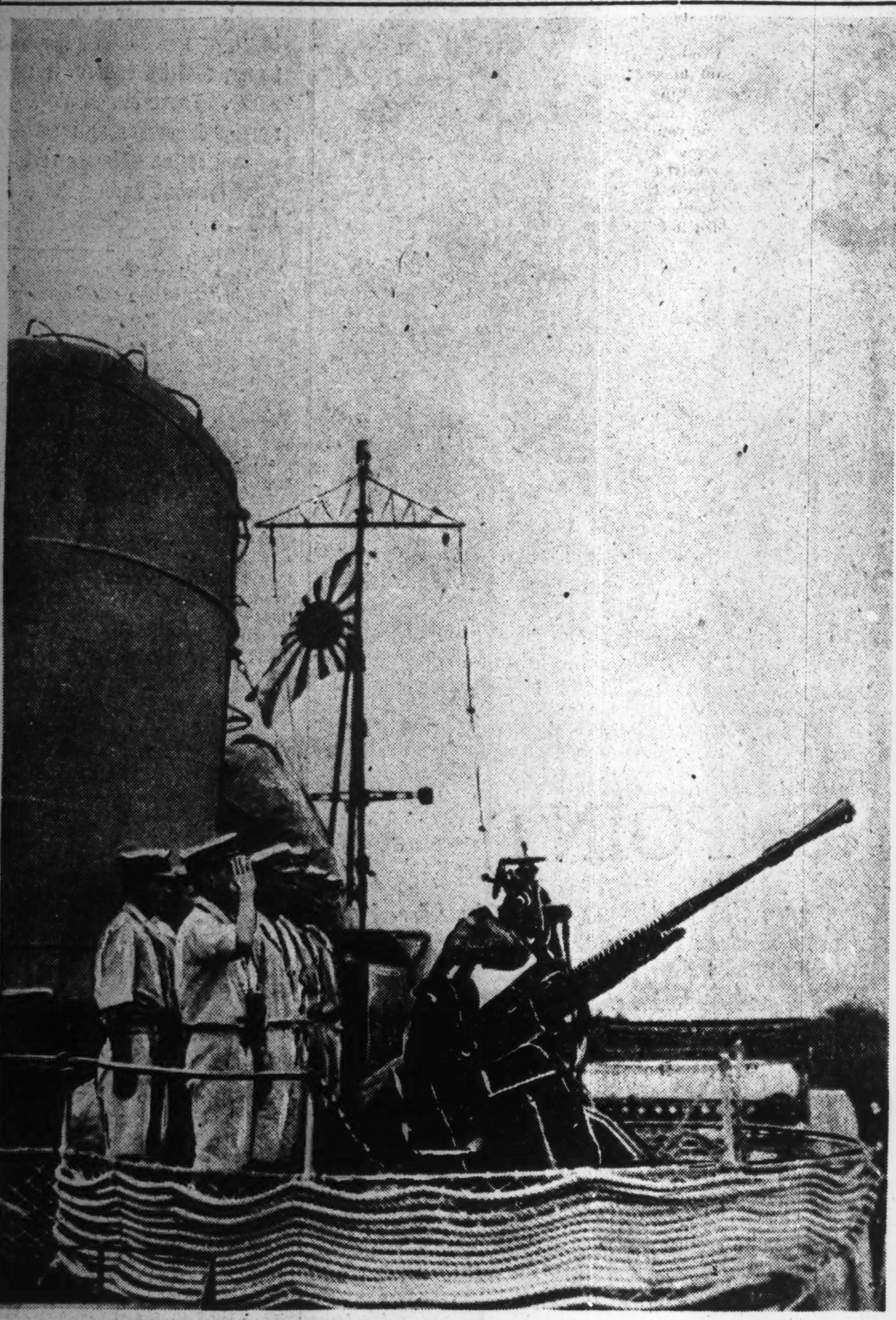
Sacrifices Needed

But this road to salvation cannot be followed light-heartedly. Let it be known that the amount of success depends on the amount of efforts put up. The words "sharing comforts and hardships alike" are not a mere slogan. To ascertain our future comforts let us bear our present hardships. Some people are too light hearted, and think that by remaining in the Peace Areas they can enjoy the comforts of peace. My compatriots! This is not a time for enjoyment. It is a time when we are required to give up our own lives to save the life of our country which is hanging in the balance. We can only bear our lot, and shoulder our responsibility. The more we exert our own efforts, the more we would contribute towards the preservation of our nation's vitality. For China we must contribute our share of efforts and for East Asia we must do likewise. By contributing our efforts we refer to the mobilization of the four hundred million hearts in which human conscience is still alive, and the mobilization of all our material resources so as to undertake successfully the mission which has been placed on us by the times.

My compatriots! Though we cannot meet together often, our hearts are one. Our hearts are inseparable. Let us unite ourselves into a single heart to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of "Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction," the responsibilities of the "rejuvenation of China and defense of East Asia."

I have nothing else to add today but to express, with great zeal, the hope that all our compatriots will be united in heart, endure and persevere, be courageous and progressive. I sincerely hope that on you will not befall the sad experience of my personal self, who, at the age of 60, has to regret over the nonrealization of a cherished desire of 33 years ago. I ask of all my compatriots to contribute all the strength in your hearts, and all the strength in your bodies, for the salvation of China, and the salvation of East Asia. They will assuredly be saved by you.

Gallant Men Salute Imperial Palace



On duty somewhere in the South, these stalwarts of the mighty Japanese Navy stand at rigid attention aboard a warship to pay their deep respects to the Imperial Palace.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

RIKKYO OUT TO STOP KEIO IN GRID TUSSLE

Schedule Changed to Saturday Nov. 14; Second Game Has Waseda vs. Hosei

The league-leading Keio University football team sees action Saturday, instead of Sunday as previously scheduled, meeting Rikkyo in the first game of a Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League double-header at the Waseda University Preparatory School field, Higashi-Fushimi. The second encounter has Waseda facing Hosei. Kick off is at 1 p.m.

The Keio-Rikkyo battle is expected to develop into a battle royal, with Keio given a slight edge over tough Rikkyo. The surprise team of the season, Rikkyo has put up a whale of a battle in each of its three games to date. It scored the season's first upset when it held the mighty Meiji eleven, defending champions, to a scoreless draw. And only a "prayer pass" in the closing minutes of the game enabled Waseda to sneak over a 7-0 win over this fighting squad from Rikkyo.

From Captain - fullback Terai down to two defensive giants, tackles Fukae and Ohta, Rikkyo, the once doormats of the League have come up with a real team this season. A big forward wall plus hard driving backs have shot this little under-manned Rikkyo eleven from a "breather" to one of the toughest in the League.

However, despite its great defensive show, Rikkyo has yet to put across a score and cannot be labelled a dangerous team. It has power in its off-tackle shots and straight running plays, but has not revealed any sort of a over-head game or a wide-opening attack.

In contrast, versatility has marked Keio's play to date. Against Waseda, the Mita eleven came up with ome fancy dazzlers that kept the Waseda defense wide open for quick opening plays. In that game both Keio touchdowns were scored as results of well-executed trick plays plus power shots that completely caught Waseda napping.

Thus, should Rikkyo put up its usual stubborn defensive game, Keio is expected to reach into their bag of tricks for victory. The Mita backs have the edge in speed and in Todo and Miyakoshi have good passers.

Speed, a wide-open attack and stronger replacements should prove just the edge for Keio to take Rikkyo into camp after a jarring battle. But an inspired fighting Rikkyo team, out to score their first win, with crashing forwards can and may take the wind out of Keio's attack for an exciting victory. At any rate the game should be a slam-bang affair with some real hard football.

Hosei bumps into a lot of trouble in meeting Waseda. The Waseda backfield combination of Narumi, Nakamura, Yoshino and Yamawaki should out-play Hosei's ball carriers in all departments. And a seasoned line plus strong reserves is expected to wear out the under-manned Hosei squad.

Hosei has shown a strong passing attack and in Murata and Yonemura have stand-out pass-snaggers. Should their running attack fail to function, Hosei can fill the air with passes.

CITY ASSEMBLY HEADS MEET FOR 11TH TIME

Viscount Mori Named as Chairman of Current Session—450 Attend Conference

The 11th general meeting of the chairmen of 186 municipal assemblies throughout the country was held from 10.00 o'clock Thursday morning at the Greater East Asia Hall.

The conference was attended by 450 Government officials and chairmen of municipal assemblies, including Viscount Toshinari Mori, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly.

After a series of addresses by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, and others, Viscount Mori was nominated as chairman of the current session.

After passing a resolution for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the meeting went into discussion.

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PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

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General

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THOROUGHBREDS

Wild, untamed and gloriously free, the stallions were the acknowledged lords of the temperate prairies. When they galloped over the plains, manes streaking in the wind, nothing could overtake them and nothing could stem the charge of their thundering hoofs. Then a two-legged being called man came into their life, and mastered them. The horse found a kind and intelligent master, and man found a faithful and diligent servant. . .

During the Sengoku Period, or the Age of Civil Wars, when the only weapons were bows and arrows, spears, and swords, and accordingly, when horses were most essential in the battles, the lords of the different clans staked even their lands to obtain fine horses. These horses were mainly from Mutsu or northern Japan, which includes the Iwate and the Aomori Prefectures.

In the Yedo Period the best horses of the Nambu clan, which was in what is now Iwate Prefecture, were bought yearly by the Shogunate family. As the horses were held in such high regard, the grooms of such horses were allowed to wear swords despite their low rank.

The superior qualities of the Nambu steeds, which have been preserved to this day, are the result of the fine geographical conditions of the land and of the well-outlined horse control system of the Nambu clan.

The system was matchlessly well ordered. The horses within the clan were divided into two groups, namely, into those owned by the clan and those by the people. All fine horses that could be used as stallions and military horses were taken by the clan and a few stallions were lent to the people.

Every effort was made to improve the breed, and great precautions were taken to prevent the fine horses from being exported out of the clan. Moreover, nine stallion ranches were run by the clan to increase the fine horses in the clan.

Pedigree

The lineage of a horse is extremely important. When this is ignored, no good horse can be hoped for. At the time of Iyemitsu Tokugawa, the third Shogun, two Persian horses were lent to the people, while in the 17th year of the Keicho era, Masamune Date secretly sent a retainer to Persia to buy some horses.

However, when the retainer returned, the nation was engaged in the Shimabara Rebellion. As the Sendai clan of Masamune Date was held under suspicion by the Shogunate concerning the revolution, the Persian horses could not be left within the clan. Thereby the retainer released the horses, which wandered into the Nambu territory.

There are other stories relating how good stud-horses were imported from foreign lands. These might not be all true, but it is evident at any rate that continuous improvement was made upon the horses.

The inspection of the horses, which was made every autumn, was executed with exceeding severity to prevent the intermixture of their breed, and when it came to the inspection of people-owned horses, it was even stricter, for no chances could be taken with the horses that would be distributed far and wide into the territory.

Inspections

In spring and in winter of each year, wholesale inspections were held, during which an inspector was chosen from among the farmers of each village to examine the birth and death rate and the number bought and sold in his village.

The clan official in charge of cows and horses then reported the results to the clan after reexamining the conditions. Based on this report, the horses were grouped into classes according to the quality of their breed, and the best horses were bought by the clan to be used as stallions, war horses, or private horses of the Shogunate family.

Anyone who dared to sell fine horses without the clan's permission, was severely dealt with. Such being the case, the punishment for horse thieves was exile at the lightest and death in many cases.

Among those who worked toward the revival of the Iwate horse industry was the late Makio Ichijo, called the patron god of the Iwate horse-breeding industry.

In 1872, he went to Tokyo, where after studying at the Kangaku private School and the Foreign Language School, he entered the Komaba Agricultural School.

Hard-Worker

Too eager to run a live-stock farm of his own, he left the school before graduating and worked for a while at the live-stock farm of Sanrizuka in Shimofusa.

Later, in 1881, he went back to his hometown, filled with the aspiration of improving the breed of the horses in Iwate. At this time he was called by the prefecture to be the adviser of the prefectural ranch.

In 1901 the Toyama Ranch was changed into a prefectural breeding ground, of which Ichijo was made the superintendent. Remaining in that position until 1914, he exerted every effort toward the improvement of the prefecture's live-stock industry.

Fruits of Labor

It was he who had resolutely built a firm foundation for the horse industry of Iwate Prefecture at the early part of the Meiji era, when various industries were springing up, and it was mainly through his efforts that that prefecture has become the country's foremost producer of military horses. His work is imperishable in not only the history of the Iwate horse industry but in that of the nation as well.

The bronze statue of Makio Ichijo now stands on the bank of the Nakatsu River that flows through Morioka, the capital of Iwate Prefecture. It is most appropriate that it stands there, for in the city has been founded within the past years, the Northeastern Japan Stallion Ranch, the Iwate Stallion Ranch, the War-Horses Supplementing Department, the Iwate Prefectural Live-Stock Ranch, and other such places that are indispensable in the nation's horse industry. (Kyo Watanabe, Sunday Mainichi)

UNLAUDED HEROES

Life Aboard a Convoy Destroyer in The South

"Prepare for action! All hands to their posts!"

The stentorian tones of the Commander rang out, and almost at the same time the shrill shriek of the siren vibrated throughout the ship.

The hatches jerked open, and swift figures rushed out through them. Before the last notes of the siren had died out, the gun crew were at their posts, waiting eagerly for further orders.

"Ready!" The expected order rang out.

"Starboard gun, ninety degrees, aim, enemy foremost ship, fire!"

The roar of the gun shook the deck. Coolly, calmly, the chief gunner continued to give the commands. The men worked swiftly, feverishly, the sweat pouring down their bodies, their rippling muscles gleaming under the hot glare of the sun.

"Stop fire!" The Commander's order rang out above the din.

The morning drill of the ×× Destroyer was over. It was the destroyer's duty to convoy the troop ships. There was nothing sensational, nothing spectacular about its duty, but the trials and hardships of the men were such that no mere human pen could adequately describe them.

The men had to be continually on the watch for enemy submarines, for the transport ships under their care were as helpless as children.

The man on look-out duty is always on the alert. He cannot relax for even a moment. With tense nerves and vigilant eyes he scans the sea around. Although his arms become weary from holding the binoculars to his eyes, he cannot lower them. The hot sun glares down on him, and the sweat pours down his cheeks.

Suddenly he espies something to his left. It may be nothing, just a floating piece of wood, but,

"Forty degrees to port, drifting piece of wood!" The look-out's warning rings out. There is no chink in his armor.

On moonless nights, he has to depend solely on the light from the stars to guide him.

Down in the engine-room, sweat-soaked men are working diligently in the stifling heat. The place is worse than a Turkish bath, yet the men are always cheerful and merry.

Some of the men keep birds. Strange, surprising, but none the less true. When they have leisure, they let the birds perch on their shoulders, or on their fingers, or feed them with bananas. Looking at them one is apt to wonder what makes these men so formidable in battle.

Newspapers form a principal source of amusement.

"Futabayama has won again," one of them would announce, holding a newspaper in his oil-stained hands.

"What, again?" The others, grins on their faces, would gather round.

The announcements of the Imperial Headquarters are always a source of joy to these men.

"They've done it again!"

"They've done it!"

All the faces are alight with joy.

The gently undulating surface of the tropic seas shine like burnished copper under the fierce sun, and the keen eyes that keep eternal vigil over it gleam with the fire that comes from a burning will, the indomitable will to win.

THE FORDING POINT

If the enemy succeeded in blowing up that bridge months of painstaking planning would go up in smoke and dust. The Section had to overtake the enemy at all costs, but before its path lay a flooded, turbulent river, and the only bridge across it had been destroyed. Private Ohe offered to solve the problem, alone and single-handed. How did he do it?—A stirring tale of one of the many acts of superb heroism that adorns the history of the present war

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"The second bridge from here is the S Bridge. We must overtake the enemy and crush them before they reach it . . . !"

Sub-Lieutenant Kadoya gritted his teeth, and suppressing the gnawing pangs of hunger that assailed his stomach, pressed harder on the pedals. The long line of bicycled men behind him increased their speed and kept up with him.

The Kadoya Bicycle Section had orders to secure the S Bridge. Militarily, the S Bridge was of the utmost strategic importance. It lay in the path of the troops that had made a landing from the S Bay. If the enemy succeeded in destroying the bridge, the advance of the Japanese troops would be delayed, and this would probably have a serious effect on later operations.

The retreating enemy had destroyed all the bridges behind them, and it was impossible to pursue them with mechanized troops. The Kadoya Section had been specially chosen for the task of overtaking the enemy and securing the bridge before it was too late.

Every single man in the Kadoya Section knew the importance of the undertaking. The sooner they reached the bridge the better chances they had of securing it. The hot tropic sun of the Philippines blazed down on them, and with the sweat pouring down their grimy faces they worked furiously on their pedals.

The Section had still to go about twenty miles. The trail became narrower, and the jungle hemmed them in closer. Sub-Lieutenant Kadoya knew that they had to cross a bridge over a river that flowed through this jungle before the way would be clear before them.

The trail became steeper. The men puffed up the slope, and saw before them a red laterite cliff. From this cliff the trail turned to the right. As the Sub-Lieutenant drew near to this cliff a sudden deafening roar burst upon his ears, and his handle bars shook with the shock of the detonation.

The Sub-Lieutenant swore. "Damn! The bridge's gone!"

About a hundred meters from the cliff red clouds of dust still swirled in the still air to mark the spot where the enemy had blown up the bridge. Although it had been raining till yesterday, the fierce sun had already dried the ground.

The Sub-Lieutenant led his men to the wrecked bridge. The enemy had already fled. Dismounting from his bicycle, Sub-Lieutenant Kadoya looked ruefully at the turbulent, muddy waters that swirled round the wrecked remnants of the bridge.

"If we had come but a moment sooner. . . ." But it was no time to indulge in regrets. Sub-Lieutenant Kadoya at once ordered some of his men to find out the depth of the river, and sent out scouts to search for some suitable place where they could ford the river.

The scouts returned and reported that the water was too deep for any man to ford it with a bicycle across his shoulders. Sub-Lieutenant Kadoya found himself on the horns of a dilemma. Should he order someone to swim across the river with a rope, and let the rest of his men cross over to the other side by means of this rope? But the current was powerful, and he could not afford to lose any of his men. Moreover, this method would take a long time, and it was imperative that they should overtake the enemy at once.

Within an hour the enemy would reach the S Bridge. He had to prevent this at all costs. The Sub-Lieutenant thought silently for some time. Then suddenly his expression cleared.

"Assemble!" he ordered his men.

The Sub-Lieutenant had caught sight of an enemy bus that had been left behind not far from the ruined bridge.

"Ohe!" he called, "See if the engine will work."

The trooper called Ohe at once climbed into the driving seat, and tried the engine. It snarled into life, and the bus slowly moved towards the bank. It stopped at the very edge, and Ohe climbed out.

The soldiers looked questioningly at their leader. Sub-Lieutenant Kadoya stood with his back to the bus, and faced his men.

"We will cross the river by means of this bridge. When you push this bus into the river, it will drop in headforemost, and turn over. The rear end ought to touch the edge of the destroyed bridge that still remains. Now, all together, push!"

The road was narrow, and only about ten men could get behind the enormous bus. But the ground sloped upwards, and the heavy bus refused to move despite the efforts of the men. With straining muscles the men took it in turns to push the bus, but it did not budge.

The minutes sped by, and still that heavy bus did not stir an inch. Ohe, the trooper who had driven the bus to the edge, was looking anxiously at his watch. All at once he seemed to have come to some decision. He went up to the Sub-Lieutenant, saluted, and said,

"Section leader, Ohe will do it alone. I will drop the bus into the river!"

"What, alone?"

Sub-Lieutenant Kadoya looked dumbfounded at the trooper. Then suddenly tears glistened in his eyes. Without waiting for a verbal answer, Trooper Ohe swung round on his heel, and sprang into the driving seat.

With a snarl the bus lurched forward, and even as the men held their breath, it slowly toppled over the edge. With a tremendous splash it crashed into the water, and as it turned over, the rear end grated into the edge of the broken bridge, and held.

"The Sanitary Trooper, No. 2 Squad Leader, and three men will remain behind and rescue Private Ohe!" the stentorian tones of the Sub-Lieutenant rang out; "The rest will follow me!"

With his bicycle on his shoulders, he rushed over the improvised bridge, his vision blurred by the tears that stung his eyes. His men, carrying their cycles, hastened after him. The five men designated remained behind, but not to stay idle. They immediately jumped into the turbulent waters, and clutching the edge of the bus they fought with the current.

The Kadoya Bicycle Section sped through the jungle. Their duty lay ahead of them, but their hearts lagged behind them. The heroism of Private Ohe would remain engraved on their minds as long as they lived.

Twenty minutes later they caught sight of the white painted girders of the S Bridge. It was still safe. The enemy had not reached it yet. Through the trees the Sub-Lieutenant caught sight of several khaki-clad forms.

At once he ordered his section to halt, discard their bicycles, and prepare for battle. No. I Squad at once went into action, and the rest followed. The sound of machine-gun fire filled the jungle.

The Kadoya Section secured the bridge without much difficulty. In the hour of triumph one of the soldiers who had remained behind hurried up to the Section Leader and reported that Private Ohe had died. But before his death he had said, "My only regret is that I must die without having seen the enemy, and without having crossed words with them."

The late afternoon sun glistened on the wet cheeks of the reporting soldier and on the pearly drops of moisture that swelled up in the eyes of those around.

(Ishida Masaji, in "King")

CALLIGRAPHY

Like a skiier gliding down a snow-covered slope, the brush of the calligrapher slides over the virgin sheet of paper, and its course is as fascinating as that of the skiier. There are straight glides and dangerous curves, narrow traverses and sudden jumps, and one is never certain of the ultimate result until the bottom is reached. That is what makes the art of calligraphy so fascinating. . . .

Although Japan's educational system is one of the most modern and efficient among those of civilized nations of the world, Chinese calligraphy continues to be one of the most important subjects on the curriculum.

Only the light brush of flexible hairs, said to have been conceived by a Chinese general of Great Wall fame, can really express the beauty of Chinese and Japanese writing. The brush persists in spite of the fountain pen and the typewriter of kana symbols.

What is the reason for the continued popularity of calligraphy as a major course in Japanese schools? One is that it develops the artistic feeling of the students. Another is that the Japanese believe training in calligraphy develops and improves character. Which explains the old Japanese saying, "Writing is the picture of the mind."

In the ideograph is found a means for the expression of beauty and harmony of lines, and the balance of opposing forces. One should see a character in his mind's eye before writing a single stroke. A Chinese calligraphist said, "The idea must come before the brush."

Good brush writing is modified by the personality of the writer. It never has the impersonality of printed type. That is what makes calligraphy so interesting.

In the class room the difference between one student's writing and another is extraordinary after the initial stage of tracing the teacher's copy has been passed.

When the model has been well photographed in the mind the students write freely and boldly. They form characters deliberately, without hesitation, as they are sure of the kind and the order of the strokes.

Various Styles

One may sometimes see in their ideographs suggestions of the various styles, of which old China had eight. There may be present in some the sharp, slender strokes that remind one of the elegant, almost decadent refinement seen in some present-day writing of the Chinese. Others will be influenced by the simplicity and rugged strength so popular in most Japanese writing.

One must rub out ink on the inkstone for fully five minutes to make enough ink for an hour's writing. One moves the sumi (ink) stick slowly and firmly over the suzuri (inkstone), on which a little, very little water is poured. Fast motion would cause lumps to appear in the ink, which should be of a velvety smoothness before it is ready.

Why does the inkstone continue in use in all the schools of the empire and in every home? It makes good preparation for one about to take up the brush. We come into class full of the sounds and thoughts of the outside world, but as we grind out the ink for the evening lesson, we gradually relapse into silence. The oft-repeated purely mechanical motion unconsciously clears the mind of all preoccupations, so that by the time one is ready to write, he is no longer influenced by irrelevant thoughts.

Then one should remember the instruction of the wise Ts'ai Yung (133-192) "In writing, first release your thoughts and give yourself up to feeling; let your nature do whatever it pleases."

There is a thrill like that of adventure when one directs the pliant brush across the smooth white paper which is equal to that of the skier rushing down some slope of virgin snow. And the writer is no more certain of the result than the skier knows the exact course he will describe down to the bottom of the valley.

A vague sense of peace and interior calm comes to one who is engrossed in the writing of Chinese characters. One is as if detached from the world about him. Everything gives way to the pleasure of the eye and the feel of the soft brush of camel's hair. The mind of the writer is entirely relaxed, like that of a passenger leaning on the rail whose attention is fixed on the vessel's wake. Once in this mood, nothing can trouble the mind.

Mother of Painting

O marvelous spirit of the Chinese of old, that devised such beauty with so little! Calligraphy in the East is the mother of painting; it is art in its most esthetic form. Yet it is an art of humble birth, nearly as old as China itself, originating in the crude scratchings on cavern walls. Through the slow polish of centuries of civilization, calligraphy has become the essence of artistic expression among the Japanese. With such a heritage the Japanese language is vastly superior to those of the West, for it has powers of expression unknown to the latter.

Chinese calligraphy is not a mere mechanical system devised for transforming sounds into written form. It appeals to the eye as well as to the intelligence. The most that Western handwriting can express to the eye are a few dominant traits of the writer. But the word cannot speak for itself; it cannot emphasize its meaning to the eye. A Chinese character can do all this, and more. It can show grace, lightness, power and speed. The fact that many characters are purely pictorial in origin makes them convey expression all the more forcibly.

In the simple sentence, "Lightning strikes the old farmhouse," a word-picture on an old kakemono (hanging scroll), the course of the lightning is almost real in the swift strokes of the ideograph which flash down the page, while the age and very construction of the farmhouse is pictured in the thick rough lines of its walls and the slope of its thatched roof. Is it any wonder that Japanese or Chinese writing on silken scrolls is framed on a background of gold to be hung like a painting in the sacred alcove?

LUCKY MONTH NOVEMBER

Former Magic Conveyance of Matrimonial Bliss

November is the month during which the greatest number of marriages occur in Japan. They have increased, showing the willingness of the people to cooperate with the Government in its policy of increased production in all spheres.

A few years ago, the Honeymoon Special, a train which left Tokyo Station for Atami at 9:15 p.m., was the magic conveyance which transported married couples on the first lap of their journey to matrimonial bliss or its opposite.

The following description is taken from a contemporary writer's account of the Honeymoon train before it was abolished.

The cold, bleak atmosphere of Tokyo Station is transformed into a vibrating warmth not without a tinge of nervousness. A solemn deep voice from the loudspeaker announces the arrival of the "9:15 train Atami bound" commonly alluded to as the Honeymoon Special.

To the officialdom of railways the train is simply "9:15" and nothing more; but to the public at large it is a train of much significance. The heavy crop of brides that is the usual outcome of November invariably sojourn on their honeymoon trip on this Atami bound train. So common has this practice become that in the course of time it has come to be alluded to as the Honeymoon Special.

Especially in November and December the rush for seats on the Honeymoon train is perfectly thrilling; the rest of the year is however comparatively quiet except for occasional trickles through all the months save in mid-summer. On the day of the Great Peace or "Taian" according to the old Japanese calendar there is a marked increase in the "rush."

The several third-class carriages and one or two first-class cars are filled to bursting. As many as 60 couples have been known to be contained in one train at rush times. The second-class cars are noticed to be most popular. The third-class compartments presumably offer too drab an outlook on life and at such a critical moment in their lives they no doubt prefer the comfort of the second-class compartment.

However, whatever class is chosen there is bustling, chattering and much embarrassment; late arrivals find to their dismay that no seats are obtainable; hurried arrangements are made as the shrill station bell pierces the throbbing warmth of the train.

Bags, bouquets, and other equipment are hurriedly pushed in. The engine, as if realizing the heavy responsibility, utters a sigh, and the station slips away under the wheels of the Honeymoon Special. Much cheering, Banzai, and cheerios follow the departing train toward the open country.

And thus are these people condemned for life, for a happy life and delightful Atami. . . .

Harvest

"None knows what great amount
of labor was spent,
But the reward is seen in the
rich crops reaped in Autumn"

(Sontoku Ninomiya)

ECONOMY OF JAPAN HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

Fujihara Confident Country's Economic Position Will Be Stabilized in 5 Years

Japan is now engaged in a gigantic task of economic construction, doing 10 years' work in one. This is why we are experiencing some inconvenience or other in living. But in a few years everything will turn out to be all right and in 10 or 20 years from now, Japan will be perfectly independent in economic affairs. Foreign trade will become entirely unnecessary for the country. This, in short, is the opinion of Ginjiro Fujihara, president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, expressed at a recent meeting with Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Kamekichi Takahashi and others.

"Japan is now required to prosecute a gigantic war on the one hand, and carry out the economic construction of Greater East Asia on the other," says Mr. Fujihara, and continues, "In order to accomplish the greater enterprises on hand, Japan is required to take two different measures, one to meet the situation in the immediate future, the other to accomplish the economic construction of Greater East Asia on a regular and permanent basis.

"In my opinion, Japan's economic position will be stabilized in ten to twenty years. Nay, I even think that five years will be enough to render Japan absolutely independent of foreign trade. For, Japan will be in a position by that time to obtain an abundant supply of all necessary materials, including forestry, agricultural, and mineral products from the extensive regions in the south that are now under Japan's control. As compared with what Japan may obtain from these regions what it was buying from foreign countries in the past is quite insignificant in both value and quantity.

Taiwan's Progress

"The productive power of Taiwan has grown ten times larger every decade since its annexation to Japan. In the south, many regions with areas about twice as large as Japan Proper, are inhabited only by 600,000 or 800,000 people. These regions are all immense depots of natural resources.

"It is, therefore, quite easy for us to render the productive power of these regions ten times as large as at present in about ten years to come. The annual foreign trade of those regions amounted to about ¥8,800,000,000 in pre-war days. In twenty years from now, their annual foreign trade will reach ¥176,000,000,000 and in 30 years ¥264,000,000,000. Some people may think such a big increase is practically impossible. But, I have reason to believe it can be realized.

"The foreign trade of Manchoukuo, to a great extent due to our exertions, amounted to ¥2,000,000,000 a year according to authorized figures. Our experience in the past is eloquent proof of the remarkable ability of the Japanese nation as an industrial people, which shows that we can realize in the southern regions as good results as we have in Chosen and Taiwan.

"In the southern regions, we have almost all the natural resources, except copper, essential for the economic construction of Greater East Asia. But, I have no doubts that we shall come across rich mines of copper as we go forward with our investigations in those regions. Twenty or thirty years from now, Japan will be one of the richest nations in the world and will no longer be dependent on the raw materials and other products imported in the past from the United States, Britain and other countries.

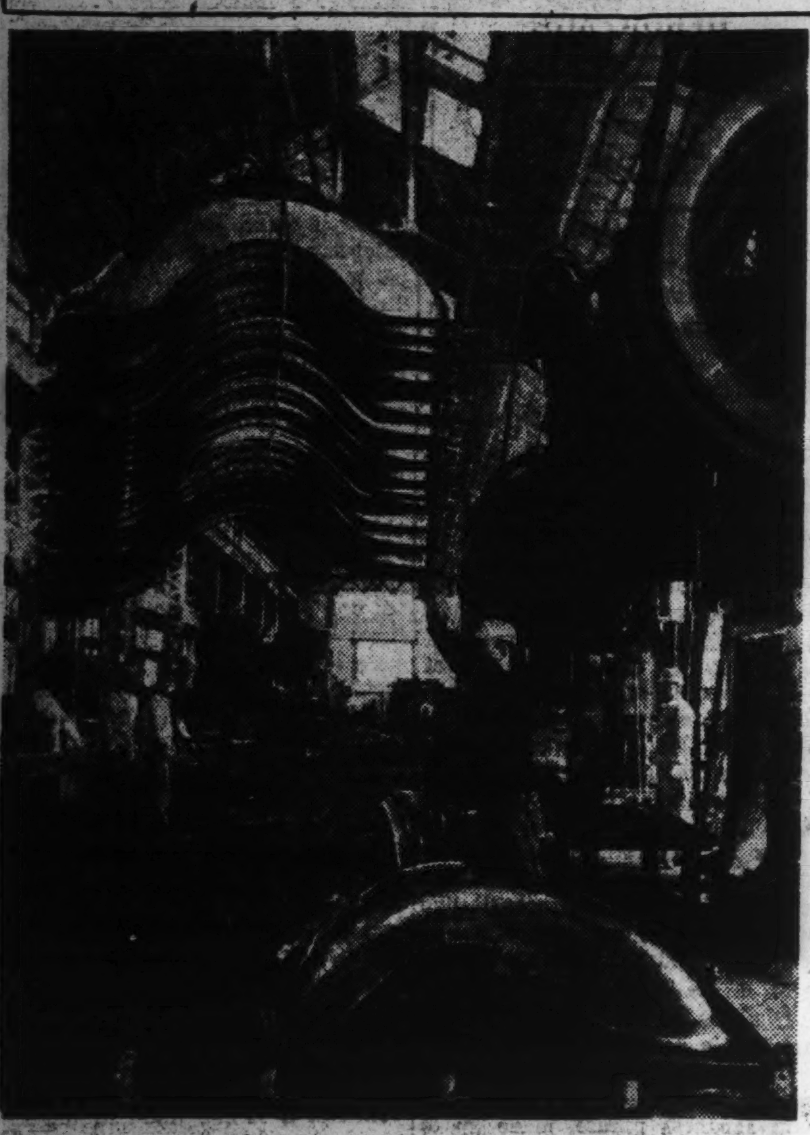
Brighter Days Ahead

"For a few years to come, Japan will experience various inconveniences, what with its efforts for economic construction and its sanguinary struggle with the Allied nations. Then, brighter days will dawn on Japan. For, in two or three years, Japan will have completed its planned shipbuilding, which will infinitely facilitate the transportation of all war-materials and daily necessities from one place to another in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Recently, I visited all the manufactories under my jurisdiction, spending about one week in the Kansai district. Till recent years, Japan was in a primitive stage in some branches of the heavy industry. On my latest Kansai visit, however, I was surprised at the wonderful progress our country has made of late. In the past five years, Japan has achieved the equivalent of what it had in the preceding 50 years. For instance, in respect of the aircraft industry, machine tools industry, and a few other branches of the heavy industry of great importance, Japan of today has nothing common with Japan of yesterday.

"In short, the years 1943 and 1944 will be the hardest for industrial Japan. After that, there will be no difficulty at all. All people in Japan, I believe, are determined to exercise constant efforts to overcome all obstacles in the path of their country, with every confidence in the bright days which are in sight already."

To Motorize the Sphere



The growing demand for swift means of transit has greatly stimulated the motor industry of this country and trucks and other vehicles are being turned out at a furious tempo. With all the vast resources of the south awaiting to be developed, Japan is expected completely to motorize all the occupied regions within a short time.

SPHERE PRODUCTION WILL BE INCREASED

East Asia Ministry Plan to Boost Output in All Regions to Go Into Effect 1943

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is expected to put into effect a comprehensive plan to increase the productive power in all regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and to facilitate the inter-exchange and inter-transportation of important materials between different places beginning 1943, says the Asahi.

In this connection, the Ministry is now making a careful study of various matters concerned in close cooperation with the Planning Board.

Till now, material mobilization and expansion of productive power in various regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been conducted on a preference system. The comprehensive plan now under study by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs for enforcement beginning 1943 will secure more perfect inter-exchange of important materials between various places in Greater East Asia.

Japan's policy for the economic construction of Greater East Asia is always to be formed along a course aimed at the healthy increase of its economic strength to prosecute the great war it is fighting now. Therefore, the more speedy importation of important materials to Japan from different regions, the acquisition by the Imperial Forces and other organizations of all necessities at the places they are stationed, and the improvement of the transportation service between different regions are expected to form the core of the new economic plan now under study by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

In short, the plan of the competent authorities in this connection is chiefly aimed at the speedy completion of Japan's preparations for its final victory in a protracted war. The transportation of important materials between different places, merely for the settlement of accounts is, therefore, not considered.

The authorities are looking forward to receiving the hearty cooperation of all regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

BURMA SUGAR TAKEN OVER

Ensuiko to Take Charge of Sugar Mills at Toungoo

Marking another advance of the Japanese sugar industry in the Southern Regions, the Japanese Military Administration in Burma has decided to assign the Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Company, one of the "big three" sugar producers in Taiwan, to take charge of the sugar refineries in Burma, it was revealed Wednesday.

The Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Company is expected to manage sugar refineries in Toungoo and other parts of Burma, it was said.

SUPPLY IS SECURED OF INDUSTRIAL SALT

Present Stocks Enough to Meet Immediate Demands—Import From N. China Increasing

The required supply of industrial salt in Japan Proper has been secured thanks to the strenuous efforts being exercised by the Commerce and Industry Ministry since September last, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Up to April last, all business relating to the import of industrial salt had been under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry. Since then, however, the business has been placed under the control of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, which after a few months of study of the circumstances in view, started its activities based on a carefully established plan.

According to the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the smooth supply of industrial salt in Japan Proper is dependent in a measure on the regular supply of ship space. The authorities, accordingly, have devoted their efforts to tide over the miscellaneous difficulties in this connection, the result being a steady increase of the import of salt from North China.

At present, supplies of industrial salt from North China are large enough to meet the immediate demand, while the situation is gradually growing brighter.

MANY SPINDLES, LOOMS TO BE MOVED TO CHINA

Shanghai Mills to Be Equipped Under Management of Dai Nippon Cotton

As the first-step undertaking for large-scale cotton spinning operations on the continent, the Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, one of the "Big Three" spinning firms in Japan with a capital of ¥113,000,000, has decided to transfer 39,000 spindles and 1,600 looms not in use at its Kagoshima mill to Shanghai, it was revealed Wednesday.

They will be operated by Chinese cotton mills under the management of Dai-Nippon.

At the same time, the Kuraha Cotton Spinning Company, a ¥5,000,000 concern, will move 20,000 spindles and 500 looms from its plants in Japan to a new mill under construction at Suigen in Kekido, Chosen, it was disclosed.

The transferred machines will be used in producing hemp textiles from the native material.

Bill Clearings Increase

Bill clearings last month totaled 1,442,451 bills, aggregating ¥6,788,691,000, representing an increase of ¥341,894,000 as compared with September transactions, the Tokyo Clearing House reported Wednesday. The October increase was particularly marked with current cheques which rose by 44,000 in number and ¥513,000,000 to a total of 1,166,000 cheques and ¥4,997,000,000, the House revealed.

NEWS RESPONSIBLE FOR BULL PROSPECT

Stock Exchange Rosy in Morning Session—Spot Market Particularly Strong

Encouraged by the overnight news of the signal achievement scored by the Japanese Navy off the Aleutian Islands and the German forces' entry into the non-occupied areas in France, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to witness a rosy scene in the morning. Due, however, to the caution taken by the bull camp as a result of the very high level of prices hit by the majority of listed wares, the market ended in an irregular tone in the afternoon session.

In the long-term section, for instance, Toa Tobacco registered an impressive gain of ¥3.80, its new ¥4.80, Manchou Tobacco ¥2.50, Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥2.00, Iriyama Coal ¥1.00 and its new ¥1.90, Japan Piston ¥1.20, Tokyo Exchange ¥1.10, its new ¥1.40 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥1.60. On the other hand, N. Y. K. lost ¥2.70, its new ¥2.00, Hakodate Shipbuilding, Kanebo Spinning and its new ¥1.50 each.

The short-term section was likewise irregular, for, whereas Tokyo Exchange, new, Osaka Exchange, new, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial went up ¥1.30, ¥3.80 and ¥1.50 respectively, N.Y.K. and its new lost ¥1.60 and ¥1.10 respectively.

The spot market was continuously bullish. Japan Aerifiers and its new bounced up ¥3.00 and ¥4.00 respectively. Koito Iron Works ¥1.70, Kobayashi Mining, Riken Industrial, Kokusai Electric Machinery and its new ¥1.50 each, Japan Pulp ¥1.20 and Japan Stainless Steel ¥1.10.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	145.7	144.7	143.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	89.2
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	77.4	77.6	77.0
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	81.0	82.0	82.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.7	99.5	100.5
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	82.9	82.9	84.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	104.5	104.4	108.0
Manchou Tobacco (35)	97.5	98.0	99.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	104.0	103.7	104.0
O. S. K. (50)	97.4	98.4	97.8
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.3	74.8	75.4
Nissan Steamship (50)	68.3	67.9	67.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	103.0	104.0	105.5
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	114.0	114.5	115.6
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	147.4	148.1	147.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.1	69.1	69.9
Japan Beer (50)	....	115.0	113.0
Tropical Ind. (42½)	47.0	47.3	47.5
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	50.7	51.0	51.1
Asahi Glass (50)	128.9	126.1	126.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	115.4	6.8	5.0	116.4
N. Y. K., old	103.6	3.6	2.0	102.4
Do, new	87.2	8.0	6.1	87.4
Kanebo Spinning	144.9	5.4	4.6	....
Do, new	87.7	9.2	7.5	88.6
Teikoku Rayon, new	77.2	8.0	7.0	77.7
Osaka Stock, new	64.6	9.4	4.5	69.4
Japan Steel Tube	73.8	5.1	3.8	74.5
Japan Oil	82.5	3.2	2.1	82.5
S. M. R.	73.4	3.5	3.1	73.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	98.0	9.4	8.0	99.0
Hokkaido Coal	78.9	9.5	8.6	78.8
Toyo Rayon, new	62.9	3.0	2.0	62.8
Hitachi Iron Works	92.3	3.4	2.3	93.4
Kokura Iron Works	56.0	7.0	6.0	56.7
Japan Beer, new	56.2	7.1	6.2	57.1
Nichiro Fishery	78.6	9.2	8.6	78.7
Japan Fishery, new	47.5	7.5	6.0	46.7
Japan Sugar, new	73.1	3.1	3.1	....
Ensuiko Sugar	61.3	4.3	3.9	63.9
Japan Mining	62.1	2.9	2.1	62.9
Manchou Ind.	61.5	3.3	1.5	63.2

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

been singled out for attack in Atlantic convoys.

"The loss to the Allies of oil sources in the East Indies makes a further drain on tanker facilities, as the growing military and naval needs in Australia must be supplied by long hauls from California or the Persian Gulf."

Well, it is really too bad for Roosevelt that he cannot build ships fast enough, or win the war by wishing it, for Japan has grown infinitely stronger in the past eleven months. Believe it or not, that is exactly what Charles E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, told a meeting of some 500 representatives of management and labor in the automobile industry at Detroit. He said: "It is too bad that we Americans can't win this war with committees and talk," and we add, "with vain boast."

KO ICHIKAWA

November 10.

To Form Lumber Body

The lumber traders of the Kansai district have decided to establish a corporation to engage in the production of lumber in the southern regions in order to assist the authorities responsible for the development of the lumber industry in those regions. According to Katsuhei Nakagawa, promoter of the corporation, the new organization will be capitalized at ¥1,000,000 to be invested in by the Greater East Asia Lumber Association and the Osaka Lumber Company. The organization will come into being by the end of this year, it is revealed by the Nippon Sangyo.

Financial Quiz Kid

On Foreign Exchange

Asked what exactly goes on in export and import transactions, our Financial Quiz Kid answers:

Payments between persons in the same place are made by means of money or checks. Payments between persons in different places, on the other hand, involve certain special problems, owing to the necessity of making currency paid in one place available in another. If in addition the two persons are in different countries, a further complexity may arise owing to the difference in monetary units. Since all the economic problems involved in payments between places in the same country are included in the more complex subject of international payments, the whole matter may properly be discussed under the subject of foreign exchange. It will be found convenient to assume conditions as they were before the World War, in order that the abnormal complications caused by the monetary disturbance of the war may be avoided.

Example Given

The simplest approach to this subject is by way of the study of typical examples of export and import transactions. Let us assume that Narayandas & Patel of Bombay has sold Momoyama & Company, Ltd., of Tokyo, a certain number of bales of cotton for £1,000. Now it is evident that the ordinary forms of currency used in domestic trade are not available for payment in this case. It is within the realm of possibility that Momoyama & Company, Ltd., might effect payment by shipping a quantity of gold to Narayandas & Patel. Gold is a commodity which has a ready market, and were Momoyama to receive one thousand gold sovereigns it could sell them to bullion brokers or to take them to the Bank of Japan and exchange them for notes always assuming, of course, that it is not wartime and the gold can be sent and no special barter agreements exist to complicate our discussion. But the shipment of gold, even in peacetime, is a troublesome and expensive operation which is practically never used for commercial payments. The universal currency for international payments is the bill of exchange.

Bill Drawn

We may assume, what would always be true in such a case, that the terms of the sale have called for a bill of exchange to be drawn by Momoyama on Narayandas. The bill will be in the following form:

No. 123

Bombay, December 1, 1941

Pay at sight to the order of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. . . One Thousand pounds Sterling. . . .

(signed) Narayandas & Patel

To Momoyama & Company, Ltd.
Tokyo, Japan.

When Narayandas ships the cotton, it secures from a railway company, if the shipment is to be made from an inland warehouse, a bill of lading which not only shows that the company has received a certain number of bales of cotton and has agreed to transport them to Tokyo but also serves as the evidence of ownership in the cotton. Anyone in possession of a properly endorsed bill of lading can secure the cotton from the railway company, and it can be secured in no other way. Marine insurance will next have to be taken out on the shipment to, say Yokohama, in order that the owner may be protected if the cotton suffers loss or damage during the sea voyage, for ocean carriers are by law exempt from practically all responsibility with regard to the safety of shipments entrusted to them.

Narayandas next takes the bill of exchange, with the two documents (bill of lading and insurance policy) and possibly others attached, to its bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, for sale. The bank knows nothing about the reliability of Momoyama & Company way out in Tokyo but it knows that Narayandas is an old, well-established house with a reputation for financial straight dealing. By buying the bill of exchange it will acquire a credit instrument bearing the signature of the responsible officer in the concern and having the same standing as a promissory note signed by the same officer. If Momoyama fails to meet the bill when presented for payment the bank can enforce payment from Narayandas. Furthermore the bank acquires possession of the bill of lading, which will give it the title to the cotton.

Cotton Collateral

Now, cotton is a staple article, not perishable, and commanding at once a definite price in all the important markets of the world. If the worst should happen and the bank could not collect from Narayandas, it could sell the cotton and still not lose much. Relying, therefore, on the responsibility of Narayandas and on the cotton as collateral security, it purchases the bill of exchange at the rate prevailing in the market at the moment for bills of that character. The rate, let us say, happens to be ¥16.85 per pound sterling, and Narayandas therefore receives ¥16,850 in cash. The exporting firm has thus received payment for the cotton in American dollars immediately after shipment and has no further interest in the transaction, save for its contingent liability.

The bank now sends the bill, with the documents still attached, to its Tokyo branch with instructions that it be presented at once to Momoyama for payment and that the proceeds be credited to the bank's own account. Momoyama pays the bill when presented and receives the bill of lading, which entitles it to claim the cotton from the agents of the steamship company, and everybody is happy.

CAN MAKE LUBRICANT FROM COCONUT OIL

Simple Process Perfected by Miyoshi Chemical Company Yields High Grade Product

In view of the indispensable nature of lubricating oils in connection with our key industries and of the abundant supplies of coconut oil in the newly occupied areas in the South, experts of the Miyoshi Chemical Development Company who were engaged in chemical researches on developing a method for producing lubricating oils from copra succeeded some time ago in perfecting a simple but novel process, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

"It is a well-known fact" continues the paper, "that coconut oil contains a large percentage of low-grade fatty acid and that the production of lubricating oils from this vegetable oil has been regarded as practically unfeasible. Yet, experts of the Miyoshi Chemical Development Company have been able to overcome this handicap on the strength of their chemical experience and have won a patent for the production of excellent lubricating oils from high grade alcohol. As a matter of fact, the company is now working on a plan to industrialize the production of lubricating oils from coconut oil by the newly discovered process which is now kept secret from the viewpoint of the national defense scheme.

"It is understood, however, that the process is essentially so simple as to suggest the production of high grade lubricating oils from olefine obtained from coconut oil dissolved in a chemical, and that very simple equipment is sufficient for this process.

Hydrogenation Betters Quality

"It is further understood that a hydrogenation will more or less enhance the quality of lubricating oils thus turned out from coconut oil, but this is not essential so long as makers are intent on mass production of these lubricating oils.

"In view of the favorable indications as to the stability of these lubricating oils and of their remarkably high viscosity as compared with the lubricating oils turned out from petroleum, there is every reason to anticipate a bright future for this lubricating oil industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Incidentally, an official of the Miyoshi Chemical Development Company is quoted to have expressed the following views in this connection:

"Judging from our experience, I do not think anybody will be able to introduce a simpler process than the one just perfected by our experts. In view of the importance of lubricating oils in this age of industrial expansion, we are prepared to do our utmost for the industrialization of this process.

"Thanks to this process, which is simple and comparatively inexpensive, I feel confident that a good many refineries can be readily built in the southern regions so as to conform with the State policy of productivity expansion."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	116.40	+1.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	87.40	−1.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	88.60	+0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

AMENDED MINE BILL TO GO BEFORE DIET

Speedy Procedures Wanted For Owners to Begin Mining Operations

In order to increase the production of iron, coal, copper, aluminum and other minerals of importance, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to submit a bill for a fundamental revision of the Mining Law and the Gold Mining Law to the 81st session of the Imperial Diet for approval.

The Metals Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now making preparations for the measure to be taken in this connection, says the Sangyo Keizai.

According to the present mining law, owners of mines are required to set about the business one year before the registration of their mines, which is inconsistent with the speedy development of mines by priorities as advocated by the Government.

Law to Expire

Moreover, the present law for augmentation of key ores production will expire June next year, which makes it necessary to carry out a fundamental revision of the Mining Law, introducing into it some stipulations concerning the production of gold and other important minerals. The new gold mining law, therefore, will comprise only such articles as are concerned with the adjustment of the price and distribution of gold.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has been conducting a careful study with a view to revising the Coal Mining Law in order to increase the coal production. It seems, however, that the authorities have decided to realize the purpose in view through the revision of the present Mining Law instead of enacting new regulations for the promotion of coal production.

Bill Clearings

November 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	263,452	133,068
Balance	31,442	23,298

Investments
SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.
NIZO OBA
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Correspondence in English Invited

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Reserve Funds 63,110,000
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1942

A Warning to Latin-America

The American invasion of French territories in North Africa constitutes a lesson which should well be taken to heart by every country with a Latin tradition. What the United States is doing to one Latin country, the United States is capable of doing to another.

What greater act of perfidy can there be than that of the United States in turning upon France, the oldest of her historical allies? Apparently no friendship is so sacred to the Americans but what it cannot be easily sacrificed in favor of temporary, short-sighted advantages if they come to seem expedient.

The fact that it was only French aid which enabled the United States to gain and retain her independence in the early days of her history apparently means nothing to the Americans today. The fact that the political philosophy and ideals of 18th century France inspired and guided the early fathers of the American republic apparently means nothing to the Americans of today, for after all, of course, the America of Roosevelt's dictatorship is at the opposite pole from the France of Rousseau and Montesquieu. The fact that less than a quarter of a century ago France and the United States were again comrade-in-arms apparently means nothing even to the Americans who personally underwent the experience of fighting side by side with Frenchmen.

Despite all these ties of tradition, the Americans with their characteristic lack of gratitude and moral sensibilities are today tramping on the territories of France as invaders. Not strong enough to strike at the Axis directly, the Americans have adopted the craven's course of striking at neutral and innocent France. Unable to tackle their real enemy, the Americans are trying to strengthen themselves by sucking the blood of an old friend.

Whatever the events of the moment at the scene of action, among the French people who are not under the coercive jurisdiction of the Allies there is no question as to their attitude. Wherever the French people are free to express their ideas without restraint, they do so in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to how bitterly they resent the American action. The newspapers of French Indo-China, which fortunately are beyond the reach of the control of the Allies, are loud in their denunciation of the high-handed actions of the Americans. For instance, L'Impartial and Depeche both condemn in strongest terms the ruthless ingratitude of the Americans in ignoring all the ties of tradition. In ringing language they call upon all good Frenchmen everywhere whose hands have not already been tied by the Allies to resist the American invasion to the very last.

Among peoples other than the French themselves, the reaction is particularly marked among those of Latin derivation. The whole Latin world must shudder with horror and resentment over the outrageous treatment which the United States is meting out to France. France, the belle of the Latin world, must have the sympathy of all the Latin peoples who share with the French similar traditions, a similar culture, and the same religion. Particularly in Latin-America, where the sinister influence of the United States is particularly potent because of geographic nearness, the fate of France must arouse the greatest foreboding as well as resentment. The peoples who themselves have in their own histories experienced the heavy hand of the American Colossus upon them must be able to imagine the plight of France with particular vividness.

The Latin-Americans can also feel with particular vividness the plight of France because of their cultural affinities with the French. Latin-Europe is the spiritual home of Latin America. The Latin-Americans can have no common interests with the flamboyant and arrogant Anglo-Americans who stand at the opposite extreme from the graciousness and good breeding of the Latin-Americans which come from their heritage which is also the heritage of France.

But Latin-America is being stirred not only because of sentiment alone. The countries of Latin-America have realistic and practical questions which they are bound to ask as the result of this latest American attack on French territory. For instance, if the United States can do this to France, an old friend and former ally, what will not the United States do to the countries of Latin-America if some expedient contingency should arise? If tradition and friendship mean nothing to the United States, how much trust can be put in the professions of her "Good Neighbor" Policy? If the pretended self-denying altruism of the Atlantic Charter means so little to the United States that she brazenly sets out to rob French colonies, what is there to restrain the United States from robbing the territories of other Latin nations even more conveniently located for the picking?

In the light of the renewed disclosures which the United States has made of her treacherous character, the countries of Latin-America have good reason to be apprehensive unless they are prepared to deal firmly with the potential aggressor. In this sense the American invasion of North Africa is not only an attack on France, it is also a warning to all Latin countries.

Japan Growing Stronger

With the approach of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our minds naturally revert to the splendid achievements of the Imperial Army and Navy during the past year, and the recollection of these exploits as naturally stimulates us to put forth greater efforts hereafter to gain even more remarkable successes. In this connection, it may be observed that many plans being evolved in many quarters at present will go to put the nation into the best form and spirit for carrying on the war with the reasing success.

Among the enterprises now under contemplation is one sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which aims at the inculcation of the right spirit in the nation to meet the emergency situation. This does not imply in the least that the nation is in any way wanting in the right wartime spirit; the idea is to organize this spirit to the best advantage so that greater combined efforts may be made to increase production and a mode of living befitting the war situation may be encouraged and practised among the nation.

It is also reported that through close collaboration with the Planning Board, the newly created Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is drawing up a planned economic policy for application to the entire territory of Greater East Asia. Under this policy, it is intended that the smooth supply of necessary materials should be ensured in all parts of the Greater East Asia Sphere. This policy will, of course, be drawn up with the enhancement of the wartime economic power chiefly in view, and it is confidently expected that it will be formulated and carried out successfully with the loyal cooperation of all component peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Needless to say, all the materials necessary for the execution of the war are obtainable within this Sphere and all that remains to be done is to devise effectual means by which the full utilization of these materials may be accelerated. This is all important to win the war and accordingly to create a new order under which all the Asiatic peoples can live in common security and prosperity, and there is no reason why the inhabitants in all parts of Greater East Asia, who are already cooperating loyally with the Japanese authorities in all kinds of construction work, should withhold positive collaboration.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 13, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The U.S. House of Representatives today passed the Neutrality revision bill by a vote of 212 to 194.

* * *

With the extraordinary session of the Diet but two days off, the Diet members are busily engaged in preparing for the session. Another new bargaining body was formally created in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, by 26 persons belonging to the Kokusaku Kantetsu Domei, or the League for the Completion of National Policy, and other minor factions. The body was named Koa Giin Domei or the League for Developing Asia by the Diet Members.

* * *

The Central China Railway announced that a new express service between Shanghai and Peking will commence from November 20 in order to speed up the railway traffic of China.

* * *

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, during a debate in the House of Commons, today attacked the British Government's failure to open a second front, declaring that if Britain and the Soviet Union have achieved air superiority over Germany as Prime Minister Winston Churchill has claimed, "Our failure to take the initiative is indefensible."

GERMAN SUCCESSES DEPRIVE U.S.S.R. OF VITAL RESOURCES

Axis Forces Presently Busily Engaged in Consolidating Their Positions in Occupied Areas

By KENJI SUMIYA
(From the Sozo)

Despite months of bitter, bloody fighting in the Stalingrad sector, Soviet resistance yet has prevented the complete reduction of this vitally important Soviet citadel. However, gathering from the speeches of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Marshal Goering, the Germans are determined to raze the city and bring it within the control of the Axis forces and its surrender is only a matter of time. From a strategic standpoint, it may be admitted that the reduction of this base has terminated already but to do a thorough job, with the least sacrifice of men and materials, will tax the ingenuity and strategy of the German High Command.

From the bleak hinterlands of the Caucasus there have been no reports of spectacular successes of the German attackers since September but the Germans are still continuing their wedging operations in this area. It seems that the reason for the absence of these reports lies in the German bid for time—time to restrengthen their battle formations and to stabilize their lines of communication and supply. But viewing from the fact that the Germans have penetrated the oilfields of Baku, it may be presumed that the all-out offensive in the Caucasus has at last been started.

Axis Consolidates Position

With winter ready to release its cold blast of wind and sub-zero weather on the eastern front, the Axis forces are hastily consolidating the areas of occupation and, at the same time, with celerity and precision, carrying on their operations which will finally end in the occupation of the fortress of Stalingrad and of the Caucasus region. No action, greater than the small-scale circumscribable fighting by the Soviets, has taken place in the Leningrad and Moscow sectors where the Germans have consistently and effectively smashed any sallies by the Soviet forces.

Fighting on the eastern front has gradually taken on the features of a long protracted war. Recently the chief of the German occupied areas, Rosenburg, has urged his countrymen to be prepared for a prolonged battle. This fact is of significant import, meaning, as it does, of necessity the expansion in the scale of military operations.

The Germans seem to have succeeded in practically gaining one of their objectives of their double A attack which was announced in July 1 of this year as being the attack on the Astrakhan-Archangel line. The Axis campaign to crush this line has been the center of world attention particularly in view of its effect on the Soviet economic position. Roughly speaking, the Germans may be said to have deprived the Soviets of 60 per cent of their economic power in the fighting to date. Should the Soviets lose all of the Caucasus, the loss will shake the very foundations on which the pillars of Russian economy have been established for the conclusion of this operation will find the Soviets minus 90 per cent of their total oil resources and 50 per cent of their cereal production.

Damage Will Be Big

Le Journal, a French newspaper, whose estimation of the Soviet economic incapacitation may be considered as fair and impartial, has the following to say:

"The loss of the Ukraine whose production of grain before the outbreak of the European war of from 115,000,000 tons to 125,000,000 tons fulfilled the economic requirements of Moscow, Leningrad and all northern Europe, the loss of the Donetz Basin which produced three-fifths of the total Soviet coal output, of the Caucasus which accounts for 90 per cent of the oil produced in the Soviet Union and of the iron of the Ukraine and Crimea which turn out more than 50 per cent of all the iron mined in the country will surely damage the Soviet economic mechanism."

The Soviets are at present busily engaged in the development of the Ural regions, western Siberia and central Asia. Thus the moment that the war enters the protracted stage and the Soviets are successful in consummating their program for the development of these internal regions, the Soviets will have restored some of their losses in economic power.

Looking at the military operations of the Soviet forces during this year, it appears as though the quality of the troops is far below that of the German army and that the mechanized forces are being overpowered by the Axis panzers. However, the Soviets—descendants of the Slav race—are not without their traditional grit and tenacity.

Machine Worn Out

The fighting in the areas of Kharkov and Stalingrad has shown the apparent deterioration of the Soviet war machine. When in May of this year Marshal Timoshenko started a local attack around Kharkov to distract the operations of the Germans in the southern front, he was completely defeated, with a loss of about 240,000 men. Among the many reasons which may exist for this stampede is the relative inferiority of the men under his command, particularly when they venture forth in offensive operations. Apparently to remedy this shortcoming, Premier Stalin recently is reported to have relinquished his post which he concurrently held as Defense Commissar and placed a marshal who is considered one of the ablest military leaders in the Soviet Union as his successor.

Although the Soviets have shown themselves very weak at Kharkov, they have to a degree redeemed themselves at Stalingrad where they are putting up one of the most bitterly contested fights in the battle of the eastern front. These ferocious, violently sanguinine fightings are unparalleled in the history of the world. Providing that the Soviets correct their mistakes, make up for their weaknesses and capitalize on their forte, they may be able to continue their resistance against the German forces for some time yet.

Population Dwindles

The war on the eastern front has taken a huge toll of manpower in the Soviet Union. At the time the eastern front burst into flames, the U.S.S.R. had a population of 196,000,000, and even allowing the number which may have escaped from the German occupied areas into unoccupied Russia, the population today of the U.S.S.R. under the jurisdiction of the Soviet Government must be, at the most, around 80,000,000. Consequently, the Soviet authorities may have some difficulty in recruiting their men from this population but, in view of the past methods of the Soviet regime, it would be far from correct to think that the Soviets will face a critical shortage of manpower on account of this fact.

These observations may lead to the conclusion that the Soviet Union will be seriously debilitated, consequent to the heavy losses of men and ostensible deterioration of the Red war machine, but it must not be overlooked that the people of Russia have been fired with a new patriotic spirit, an undying and unextinguishable zeal to die for their country at this moment of their nation's unprecedented peril.

In view of the telling blows dealt the Soviet forces by the Germans since the commencement of operations on the eastern front, the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the masses as well surely do not envisage a complete victory in the titantic battle in progress. Their only hope of success lies in the tangible collaboration of the United States and Britain with the U.S.S.R. and this factor is at present at the bottom of the Soviet policy vis-a-vis the Anglo-American nations.

Can't Afford to Lose Aid

Although Premier Stalin, in a statement to American newspapermen, stated that the United States and Britain have not shown sufficient sincerity and enthusiasm for the formation of the second front and in extending aid to the Soviet Union, it would be rash to conclude that the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Anglo-American states have become frigid.

To be sure, the people of the Soviet Union feel that they are bearing the brunt of the Axis attack, with the Anglo-U.S. states doing practically nothing to alleviate the situation but they also realize that, without what little American and British aid they can get, the battle would be a futile and gloomy one. Frictions there have been plenty between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the United States and Britain, on the other over the question regarding the formation of the second front in Europe and the extension of war materials to the Soviet regime, but an optimistic view looking to the aggravation of the friendly relations fundamentally among these Powers would be out of place. However, as the scale of the war operations expand and the Axis operations are conclusive, there may be a possibility that the relations of the Allied nations may be severely impaired.

Vaudeville Gags

"Is your dentist a careful dentist?"

"Sure; he filled my teeth with great pains."

* * *

"How much of this cheese did you eat?"

"The hole of it."

* * *

"Mrs. Chatter is getting a double chin."

"Too much work for one, I suppose."

A Puzzling Reply

Hostess—"It looks like a storm! You had better stay for dinner tonight."

Caller—"Oh, thanks, but I don't think it's bad enough for that."

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun's Children

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part I

Hojo Soun was blessed in his offspring. From among his children, and his children's children arose men noted for bravery in war and for skill in the arts of peace and civil administration, who, adding to the glories they had inherited, left the house of Hojo in a more powerful and unchallengeable state than when they found it. This was a remarkable thing in an age when the oldest and proudest of names were fast going down, while most of the new stars, rising meteor-like to momentary brilliance, disappeared forever like phantoms of the fleeting hour. Hojo alone was a unique exception. Appearing from nowhere in the world, he not only secured the dominant place in the central theater of Kanto, but perpetuated it for five successive generations, leaving behind them a name and a tradition for centuries, and an honorable line of progeny, the last representative of which is today counted among the peers of the realm.

This was no accident. It was the result of a definite policy, studiously planned and carried out with meticulous care. There is a pregnant Japanese phrase, made up of two Chinese ideographs, namely, "Ibo," (literally, "womb strategem") that is, "the stratagem to be carried out by one's posterity after one is dead and gone." It will best explain Soun's deep-laid, far reaching program. Soun had several additional drawbacks to overcome: he had started late in life; and he had not the advantage of blue blood or shining lineage at a time when it represented the highest value in the kind of career he aspired to. These obstacles he had striven to conquer not only in his own life but also in the lives of his children, as he had planned to consummate in the days of his children the conquests he was obliged to leave unfulfilled in his own lifetime. When too old to take an active part in the military and administrative affairs of his domains, he devoted his mind to elaborating his "I-bo" for the benefit of his descendants.

'New Weapons' of War

Soun paid particular attention to the education of his children, to the discipline and training of his warrior vassals, and to the welfare of the people under his rule. His "Twenty-One Rules of Conduct" for the young warriors we have already read. Regarding the civil administration of the Hojos, a whole volume might be written to describe the many interesting measures introduced in the days of Soun and his successors of second and third generations. For one thing they encouraged the immigration of merchants and mechanics from the central and southern parts of Japan whose descendants enjoyed wide-spread reputations even in the Yedo days, so that the city of Odawara in its heydays nearly outrivalled Kamakura, the old political capital of Kanto.

The most notable thing about Soun's character and career is that he was almost the only man among the warrior heroes in the turbulent epoch of latter Ashikaga period who had hit upon the peculiar tactics of conquering a province by methods other than sheer fighting. For convenience's sake we would call it diplomacy, and his diplomacy included all the non-military wiles and guiles such as espionage, bribery, cajolery, propaganda, as distinguished from the warlike methods pursued with lethal weapons. In an age in which the game of purloining territory was considered honorable only when it was effected by fighting and killing, Soun's tactics was naturally despised and decried as being beneath contempt. "It is no war," his critics declared. "It is an intrigue of lies and treason—of spies and minions." Those of his critics were loudest in his condemnation who had been worsted by his "new weapons" of war.

Thief or Statesman?

It would be a fairer estimate of Soun's character to say, however, that he had the extraordinarily premature insight to visualize the significance what in the jargon of today is called "total war." He evidently realized that to win a war there were ways other than destruction of property and blood-shedding and that it would be folly to spill blood where the object aimed at could be obtained without it. Nor was there evidence to disprove that his final objective in all the wars he had waged was to restore peace where chaos had reigned before, and to save the populace from the oppression and tyranny of their bad rulers. His capture of Izu or Odawara was a good illustration. He had done his ground work by giving money to the needy and medicine to the sick among the inhabitants of the province he had wanted to annex, and thus had earned their gratitude and goodwill, so that when they found their own ruler had fallen and that his conqueror was their benefactor, they were not displeased with the conquest; and he had always timed his invasions to occur at a moment when his victims stood off their guard and so got his prizes with the least sacrifice in money and blood. No wonder that his adversaries should have characterized him as a "land-thief" who had "stolen" his provinces instead of "winning them by honorable war." By the way, some of the latter-day warrior princes have taken a leaf out of Soun's Book of Strategy, notably Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, who always sought to gain a maximum of results with a minimum of cost in actual fighting.

His Three Sons

One contemporary warrior who had personal knowledge of Soun made the following comment on his character: "He had an inexhaustible fund of patience and prudence; he was like a man who could pile needles one on another till they filled a great warehouse, and yet he had such audacity of courage that he would stake everything, if necessary, upon one throw of the dice."

Soun had three sons, of whom the eldest, Ujiyasu, his heir, proved himself a warrior and a statesman worthy of his father. Of his second son, Ujitoki, we hear little. His last son, Nagatsuna, was the darling of his father, probably the wisest and the most learned of the three. Soun had early secured him from the turmoil of warlike career by providing for him an ecclesiastic living. For Nagatsuna's sake Soun endowed a special Buddhist temple, known as "Kongo-in," with the revenue of 4,460 kan, and had him appointed its abbot, vested with an honorable priestly title, so he passed all his long-lived life in the congenial company of his books and in the quiet study of life's problems, sacred and profane, aloof from actual participation in affairs of the troublous times. Yet it is stated that he had helped his brothers and his more famous nephew, Ujiyasu, with counsel and suggestions, born of his knowledge of history and literature, in conducting their warlike campaigns as well as their civil administrations. Nagatsuna is better known to posterity by his ecclesiastic name of "Gen-an" which we may as well remember, for we may have occasion some day to refer to his literary work which casts a good light upon the social conditions of his times.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Tourist & Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 11, November, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Toa Ryokosha, Tokyo. Illustrated. Feature articles: Ueno Zoo on an Autumn Sunday, Rambling Through Hyuga Province, Birthplace of Confucianism, What Struck Me Most in Nippon, and In the Land of Morning Calm.

Toa, Vol. 15, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toa-kai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Character of the War of Greater East Asia and Object of Politics, Character of Construction of Mengchiang, New National Movement of the Nanking Government, Development of India's Racial Capital, Strength of Chungking's Economic Power, Price Problem on the Continent, and Theory of New China's Finances.

Fujin Asahi; a weekly, Vol. 19, No. 12 dated November 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Illustrated. Feature articles: Sea Battle off the Solomon Islands and Sea Battle of South Pacific, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Japanese Women in Wartime, and the Woman and the War.

Nippon Keizai Nempo, the third instalment 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥2. Divided into three chapters, this annual report of Japan's economy contains a wealth of economic materials and survey, covering the period from mid-May to mid-August of this year. It also gives not only a detailed report on Japan's war economic power but also price problems abroad and industrial activities in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Zasshi Nippon, a monthly magazine, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tairiku Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Passion of the Youth, Future of Young Peoples in Greater East Asia, Resolve of Indian Youth, Present Circumstances of Young People of Thailand, The Road Which Japan Took, and Biography of Takinosuke Yamamoto, Pioneer of Japan Youth Organization.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,435 dated November 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: India of Today and India of Tomorrow, and Australia's Aeronautical Industry.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 318 dated November 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: War and Fuel, Outlines of German-Soviet War, Price Revision of Barley and Increased Production, The War of Greater East Asia and Chinese Merchants Abroad, and Foundation of War of Thought.

READERS IN COUNCIL

After Eleven Months

To the Editor:

One month more and it will be the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The war-mongers of Washington and London no doubt will have plenty of things to think about. A vast change has taken place everywhere since the outbreak of the current conflict.

Secretaries Knox and Stimson and a host of other American officials told their people before the current war how economically exhausted Japan was after four and a half years of war in China, and how depleted her stock pile was. On the other hand, they boasted that their navy could blast the Japanese Navy out of its home waters within three weeks. That was what the self-styled American authorities in Japanese affairs thought themselves and told their people as infallible truth.

What false prophets they were have been proved by subsequent developments of the war. For instead of smashing the Japanese Navy in three weeks the American navy was licked by the Japanese Navy at Hawaii, off Java, Midway, Solomons and elsewhere.

Deeply Entrenched

Not only military commentators but American economists were bitterly disappointed as Japan, instead of crumbling economically, steadily grew stronger. She is now strongly entrenched in entire East Asia, with all the strategic products of the region under her command. She has all the rubber, tin, oil and resources she needs, and she has turned the entire waters of the Southwest Pacific into her lake. Since Japan did accomplish so much with an allegedly small stock of strategic materials, could she not do much more in the second and third years of the war with greatly increased material resources?

No wonder the leaders of Washington and London have a depressing feeling as they observe developments of the war. They have no cheering news for their people. The best they can offer to their people is the news of their growing production, peppered with warning against undue optimism and complacency and the boast about their great shipping production. But if their vast shipping loss and their extensive ocean lanes are taken into consideration, it becomes obvious that the Anglo-American shipping output is far from sufficient. Just think, the United Nations' shipping loss by the Germans alone amounted to 83 vessels aggregating 546,000 tons in a single week ending November 5, while the United States shipping loss caused by the Japanese Navy during the period of three months ending in October, amounted to 34 merchant vessels totaling 250,000 tons, in addition to 21 American submarines.

Japan does not brag about her production, but she is producing enough for her purposes. So much so that the Japanese who recently returned from America and Europe were inspired and amazed to find the efficiency and greatness of Japan's war effort.

Shipping Losses High

That the American shipping situation is critical and pessimistic is confirmed by an American newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, which said:

"Warnings recently from the United States Maritime Commission that America is not building merchant ships fast enough are official recognition for the need for meeting one of the primary bottlenecks in the United Nations' war effort; the shortage of ocean-going transport.

"Up to the present time there is no accurate estimate of the United Nations' shipping losses. Announcement that 157 vessels have been sunk on the American side on the Atlantic alone up to the beginning of May since the Pearl Harbor debacle hints that total losses may be high. In the last period in which shipping losses were made public, from January to June, 1941, sinkings announced to 2,050,000 tons or 5,000,000 a year—losses which, at the present rate of shipbuilding, would be difficult to replace. Since then, Japan's entry into the war has resulted in sharp intensification of Axis attacks on merchant shipping."

"These attacks, instead of being concentrated on the sea route from America to Europe, through the Mediterranean, and in a few areas where German raiders were operating as in the First World War, are now spread over a far greater area. The coastal waters of the United States, sea lanes to South Atlantic, the Pacific and the several routes through the Indian Ocean, are also vulnerable areas. Thus it is apparent that merchant shipping losses are high, and that replacement needs are equally high."

Then the Christian Science Monitor went on to describe the difficulty which arises from the shortage of oil tankers and from supplying materials to Australia.

"Shortage of tankers in particular is rapidly developing into a critical matter. Enemy submarines lurking along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and in the Caribbean have specialized in attacking tankers, and for a long time they have

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